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Warsaw Surrenders; Legion Demands U. S. Amass War Supplies

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 27, 1939

Warsaw Capitulates, Germany Reports

BERLIN (AP)—The German High Command announced tonight that "Warsaw has capitulated unconditionally" and added that the "handing over of the City probably will occur Sept. 29."

Gen. Johannes von Blaskowitz was said to have been commissioned to arrange details of the capitulation.

Legion Demands U. S. Store War Needs for Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The American Legion demanded today that the Government adopt immediately a program to provide raw materials sufficient to maintain an Army and Navy of 1,000,000 men for at least a year.

Robert J. Shaw of Iowa, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, declared the Nation's preparedness "must be strong enough to meet any intended invader before an invasion begins." Boston was named the 1940 convention city.

Legion avoids taking stand on neutrality: Page 3.

Bergdoll Tells of Two Visits to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, testified today that he returned to the United States twice from his self-imposed exile in Germany and recovered $105,000 in gold he had hidden before his arrest. Bergdoll went on trial before a general court-martial today on charges of desertion and escape from a military prison.

Bergdoll, using an assumed name, said his first trip back to the United States was in 1929. He hid in the Philadelphia home of his mother, Mrs. Emma Bergdoll, he said, and returned to Germany on the liner Bremen in 1933.

In October, 1935, Bergdoll testified, he sailed from Southampton on the Empress of Britain. He was here until October, 1938, he said.

Britain Rejects Hoover Plan to Probe Air Raids

LONDON (AP)—The Government informed the House of Commons today that practical difficulties were too great to try Herbert Hoover's proposal for establishment of a neutral fact-finding commission to investigate air raids affecting civilian populations.

R. A. Butler, Foreign Undersecretary, said the Government had "every sympathy" with the suggestion, but "they consider the difficulties of putting such a scheme into operation almost insuperable."

Labor Board Approves Motor Plant Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Board acceded today to a request of the United Auto Workers (A. F. of L.) for an investigation of labor representation claims in 15 General Motors plants.

The investigation is a preliminary step toward a consolidated hearing in all General Motors cases. The Board refused a petition of the Company for a study of representation claims.

Neutrality Debate Sidetracks Nominations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House disclosed today that, in accordance with the Administration's plan to let nothing impede action on neutrality law revision, no nominations would be sent to the Senate until after that body has completed its neutrality considerations.

Hitler Establishes Army Regime in Poland

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today established a military administration for Polish territory occupied by German troops and named Col. Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt as the head. Colonel General von Rundstedt's title is Eastern Commander-in-Chief.

Toledo Grocers Agree to Lift Credit Embargo

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Wholesale grocers who cut off Toledo's credit Sept. 16, precipitating a relief crisis, agreed today to a refinancing plan which, if legal, would restore municipal credit and open the way for resumption of relief administration among the City's 16,500 needy.

Wholesalers agreed to pool their $800,000 City indebtedness, accept court-approved certificates of participation, and obtain loans on these certificates from Toledo banks at reduced rates of interest.

United Shoe Shifts New Jersey Office

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP)—The United Shoe Machinery Corporation of Boston moved its registered office here from Paterson, N. J., yesterday. The Company's assessed personality valuation in Paterson was $1,000,000. It was the third large concern to remove its office to Flemington, where the tax rate is 81 cents per $100.

Churchill Believes Bremen in Russian Port

LONDON (AP)—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, today asserted in the House of Commons that the mysteriously missing German liner Bremen "is believed to be in a North Russian port."

The $20,000,000 liner sailed from New York, Aug. 30, only 36 hours before German troops started into Poland. Since then no definite word of her whereabouts has been received.

Preparedness Plans of U. S. Make No Mention of Women

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP) — Women won't have to fight if the United States should be involved in war.

Contrary to the assertion of Federal Judge Lloyd Black in Tacoma, Wash., that women "would have to bear arms, just like men," Army and Navy preparedness plans do not contemplate the enlistment of women in the military services except as nurses.

The Government's plan for industrial mobilization in event of an emergency makes no specific mention of women.

During the World War, more than 11,000 women actually were enlisted as yeomen in the Naval Reserve. The Navy needed clerical help and it was discovered that nothing in the law said a yeoman should be a male. The law since has been changed.

These yeomen were the only women placed on the same footing with men in the Nation's armed forces, and relieved men from shore duty. Some went to work in overalls assembling torpedoes; others worked in shops, navy bases, aircraft factories and camouflage units. The Navy also had 1,713 nurses and 269 marinettes.

Women in the Army equalled in number a full combat division. Of the 21,896 on the rolls, 21,480 were nurses, the rest field clerks. One detachment served as telephone operators for the Signal Corps, which had difficulty with French operators.

Half the Army nurses served overseas. Three were wounded. Three received the Distinguished Service Cross and 24 the Distinguished Service Medal.

When the United States entered the World War, there were only 403 nurses in the Army, 180 of them regulars. Today there are 705.

Undoubtedly, women would serve again in numerous volunteer organizations, notably the Red Cross, which helped to recruit the Army's Nurse Corps in the World War and sent its own nurses to Europe. The Army and Navy both have thousands of women civilian employees and might hire more in wartime.

The American Motorcar: A Product of Genius
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Winter Touches Northern N. E.

Snow, frost, and sub-freezing temperature gave Maine, Northern New Hampshire, and Vermont a pre-view of winter last night, but southern New England sustained only normal fall temperatures of 45 or more.

Forecasts today were for warmer weather throughout the Northeastern States, with the lowest temperatures in Boston tonight "in the lower 50's." Greenville, Maine, which shivered at 20-degrees, and Portland at 37 last night, rejoiced at predictions of southerly winds and rain.

The countryside still suffered from a lack of rain, however. The Weather Bureau said the rainfall at Boston was 2.3 inches below the September normal, and forecast fair weather for tomorrow.

Textile Industry In New England Makes Big Strides

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Under a resurgence of business that is attracting national attention, many leading New England industrial plants, including bellwether factories in the historic cotton, woolen and shoe lines, were today actually refusing new orders.

With Massachusetts indexes showing a general gain of 17 per cent in August industrial activity over June, a survey of key industries today showed the September upturns are running far ahead of seasonal expectations. The survey also disclosed that persons considering purchase of domestic cottons, clothing, or shoes can expect price increases, and possibly very sharp increases, before spring.

Cotton, which is still a good avant-coureur of national production—proved by the fact it led virtually all other industries out of the depression of 1937, and preceded them into the recession—has enjoyed an unusual volume of sales since Sept. 1, according to Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Many mills are booked full to Jan. 1, and most are refusing to accept orders for delivery after that because of the unpredictable trend in raw cotton prices. Cotton, which only a few weeks ago was down to five cents, is today listed on the January futures market at 8.62 cents.

Uncertainty Recorded

This uncertainty about future prices of raw cotton, together with the certainty that wages will go no lower and probably up, combines to tinge cotton optimism with a broad brush of conservatism.

Cotton, as most other New Eng-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

U.S. Neutrality Status Cheers Allies' Outlook

As it is shaping up now the weight of helpfulness is distinctly on Britain and France.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—What is the net effect on the European war of the American neutrality situation as it is now shaping? Predominantly, it adds up to a situation distinctly helpful to Britain and France, the nations holding sea power. Here is the balance sheet:

1. Repeal of the arms embargo, which becomes increasingly probable in the light of daily events—of which more later—will ultimately open American factories, particularly aircraft factories, to the nations able to come and get and pay for the output. In stark reality, this may mean 1,000 planes a month for Britain and France.

2. Restrictions on the President which the Senate proposes in the newly drafted neutrality bill are not restrictions which will gravely hamper the allied belligerents. They are, rather, a readjustment of authority between Executive and Congress in favor of Congress.

3. Indeed, most of these restrictions are surrenders of neutral "rights" which might have been challenged by the sea powers. American ships will not seek to run the blockades—and the blockade of Germany is far more effective than the attempted submarine blockade.

4. On the other hand, prohibition of American travel on belligerent vessels, and establishment of forbidden "danger zones" should render unlikely future Lusitania incidents. Hence likelihood of American involvement on the anti-submarine side is diminished.

5. Other sections of the new neutrality bill provide for closing American ports to belligerent vessels or their supply ships—a provision which is more likely to hamper German submarine warfare than hinder Britain, with abundant American ports of its own.

6. The "neutrality patrol" now plying in American waters up to 200-300 miles offshore is directed more at keeping submarines and their supply vessels away than at any other objective. Hence it facilitates the task of British convoys.

7. The President's appeal

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Did U. S. influence Hitler for war? Page 5.

Soviet-Reich Talk Arms Pact; Sharp Drop in U-Boat Gains Assured Britain by Convoys

Fight on submarines in new phase—Surprise feature past—Features of plan.

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The British announcement that their convoy system is in full operation indicates that the time has come when the effectiveness of the German submarine campaign will be materially lessened.

For the surprise value is gone.

The moment the war began, the Reich began its submarine warfare. There can be no doubt but the campaign was planned long before the declaration of war, and that the submarines were at their assigned stations, awaiting orders to begin operations.

There are only three ways of dealing with submarines. You can prevent them from putting to sea. You can sink them at sea. Or you can protect ships from being attacked by them.

Britain's Navy is unquestionably making every possible effort along all of these lines.

Number Can Be Reduced

Britain—so Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons yesterday—has sunk "six or seven at a safe figure." There may be some surprise in his statement that this may represent from one-quarter to one-third of the German U-boats actively employed.

For Germany is credited with possessing about 70 submarines when the war was declared.

But in 1917, when submarine warfare was at its height, Germany was unable to keep more than about one-third of its submarines on station; another third was occupied in going and returning from their stations, and the remainder was under repair.

On this basis, there soon will be a much smaller number of submarines operating against Allied shipping, and if, as happened during the World War, losses of submarines about balance replacements for the first few years, it will be some time before the Allies have to contend with more than 30 submarines at a time. Quite different from 1917 when as many as 140 at a time were at sea.

Question of Time

In connection with the convoy system, the question naturally arises:

"Why was the convoy not placed

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)



By a Staff Artist

Scandinavian and Baltic Waters in the News

The salt waters of Northern Europe take on major importance as Russia calls Estonian officials to Moscow, apparently to arrange concessions to the Soviets in connection with control of the mouth of the Gulf of Finland. Difficulties with Germany over neutral trade, and the sinking of Finnish and Swedish ships, are increased as Sweden makes a formal protest against interference with its ships.

Von Ribbentrop finds colorful welcome in Moscow — Balkan status termed issue.

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany arrived today for talks with the Soviet Government amid unconfirmed reports a Soviet-German military pact was under consideration.

Three planes bearing the German delegation landed at 5:45 p. m. (9:45 a. m. E. S. T.) from Berlin to be greeted by a brass band and an honor guard, touches that were missing when Herr von Ribbentrop arrived Aug. 23 to sign the Soviet-German nonaggression pact.

Italian Diplomat Present

Vladimir Potempkin, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, headed Soviet officials welcoming the Nazi party.

The airport was decorated with intertwined Soviet and Nazi flags.

Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso was the only foreign diplomat who appeared for the welcome.

The coming of Germany's Foreign Minister, coupled with the presence in Moscow of the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, caused diplomatic circles to speculate today on possible developments rivaling in importance the German-Soviet Russian Nonaggression Pact.

These developments, said diplomats, also might include: Formation of a new Balkan-Near Eastern bloc under the guidance of Turkey and Russia. A joint German-Soviet request that Turkey act as intermediary in attempts to negotiate peace in Western Europe was also a possibility.

Ready for Surprises

The purpose of the visit of the German Foreign Minister said Tass, official Russian news agency, was to discuss "problems connected with developments in Poland."

Recalling Herr Ribbentrop's first historic visit here Aug 23, when Germany and Russia signed their epochal Nonaggression Pact, observers were prepared for fresh surprises.

Nazis Decide on Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—The question of whether Poland would survive as an independent state or disappear from the European map occupied diplomatic quarters today as Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, departed for Moscow.

He was accompanied by the Soviet Russian Ambassador to Berlin, Alexander Schkvarzeff, and a group of Foreign Office experts.

The German policy toward final partition of Poland was decided, observers believed, at a conference last night of Reichsführer Hitler, Herr von Ribbentrop, and Field Marshal Hermann Göring.

No official comment was forthcoming on the conference, which continued into the early morning.

Informed quarters said sharp differences of opinion had prevailed in Germany regarding the Polish situation.

A strong group of Nazis close to Marshal Göring, it was said, favored complete elimination of Poland and establishment of a Russian-German frontier.

A more moderate group was reported to favor formation of a Polish buffer state between the Reich and the Soviet.

Battle of Planes and Ships

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that a squadron of British warships was attacked in the North Sea yesterday by 20 German planes but that none was hit.

[A Berlin communiqué said the Nazi Air Force had "successfully attacked" several British warships in the North Sea and that "besides one airplane carrier, which has been destroyed, several severe hits were scored on one battleship. Our airplanes sustained no losses."]

"Sir Charles Forbes, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, has wirelessed as follows," Mr. Churchill said:

"'Yesterday afternoon in the middle of the North Sea a squadron of British capital ships together with an aircraft carrier, cruisers, and destroyers was attacked by about 20 German aircraft. No British ship was hit and no British casualties were incurred.

"'One German flying boat was shot down and another reported badly damaged.'

"I might add that another German aircraft came down in the North Sea," Mr. Churchill said. "We sent a destroyer to collect her and her crew of four, who have been brought in as prisoners."

Later, the German High Command reiterated, saying one 1,102-pound bomb had struck an aircraft carrier squarely and that two smaller bombs had hit a battleship. "The effect of those heavy bombs requires no further explanation," the communiqué said.

New Soviet Rights in Baltic Believed Demanded of Estonia

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 27 (AP)—Foreign Minister Karl Selter, accompanied by Prof. Juri Uluots, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Prof. Antonius Piip, former Foreign Minister, went to Moscow today in connection with new Russian proposals.

[While the nature of the new proposals was not known, dispatches from Moscow said there was considerable speculation there on the possibility that Russia may have made strong demands upon Estonia for maritime rights.

A communiqué issued there accused Estonia of harboring unidentified submarines and giving an "unsatisfactory" explanation for the recent escape of an interned Polish submarine.

Mr. Selter went to Moscow Sept. 24 and returned home suddenly after only 15 hours in the Soviet capital. Back in Tallinn he conferred with President Päts and Gen. Johan Laidoner, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.]

Russian Action Trusted

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 27 (AP)—Premier Kaarel Eenpalu declared yesterday through his secretary that he was confident Soviet Russia would respect Estonia's declaration of neutrality.

"Certainly Russia will do that—we are quite sure," the secretary quoted the Premier.

Naval Base Request Seen

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 27 (AP)—Usually reliable observers close to Estonian official sources said today Soviet Russia had demanded priority in use of Estonian ports and permission to establish a naval base on its coast.

Such a base, these observers said, would be situated between Baltiski at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland and Saaremaa on the west coastline.

These demands, it was said, lent credence to a belief Russia had no intention of permitting Germany to control the Baltic.

Sweden protests sinking of ships by Germany: Page 4.

War Summary

Conflicts in the News: Germany claims its fliers have sunk a British aircraft carrier and damaged a warship in the North Sea. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that, on the contrary, 20 German planes attempted to bomb a British squadron, but were driven off with no hits.

Warsaw, under siege since Sept. 8, was said by the German High Command to have surrendered unconditionally. Earlier reports of the surrender had been denied by the Warsaw radio station, which suddenly resumed after two days of silence.

On the western front the absence of moves of significance would seem to indicate that the military leaders are awaiting the results of new moves in the diplomatic field.

An eyewitness on that section of the Siegfried Line bordering on Belgium and Luxemburg reports no sign of attack in that quarter and no sign of fear on the part of the neutrals that attack was in prospect.

On the diplomatic front, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, flew to Moscow. His trip gave rise to numerous reports including possibility of redefinition of the Soviet-German division of Poland.

The Turkish Foreign Minister was still in Moscow, where discussions were known to be surveying the question of Russian influence in the Balkans.

Estonia sent high officials to Moscow at Russia's bidding, following an official accusation that Estonia had aided an interned Polish submarine to escape from the harbor of Tallinn. Possible Soviet demands for naval concessions on the Estonian coast were unofficially reported. Sweden, meanwhile, protested German sinking of its ships.

Latin-American nations, in conference at Panama, considered a joint sea patrol for information and protection of American shipping.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

This Changing World

War and the Businessman—National Association of Manufacturers Lines Up With Those Working to Keep America at Peace—Profits of War

By H. B. Elliston

It is not uncommon to hear the remark, "We want to keep out of war, but, you betcha, the 'big boys' will get us in." By "big boys" is meant business, not Government.

Businessmen are rightly concerned over this fatalistic feeling. Expressing their concern, the National Association of Manufacturers, in a manifesto, says, "American business wants peace. Peace is the lifeblood of progress. Peace must be the national objective." This statement is more than a manifesto. It is an attempt, I think, to go on record against a popular hunch that big business is the arch war-monger. It is an effort to ward off the role of scapegoat which might be saddled upon it after a war. That was the case after the World War. It was the case after the depression. Business is therefore taking time by the forelock, and basing its stand on the side of peace in America.

Businessmen, I believe, are as sincere as any other section of the community in wanting to see America kept out of war. I mean businessmen in general. To be sure, there are exceptions. There are interests in every group which don't see eye to eye with the generality. But I believe that the war seekers are as small a proportion of businessmen as of, say, farmers. If ever there is a war party in America, the signs at present are that it will not be drawn from American business.

Such a view might sound naive to those who think that business profits out of war. But business per se doesn't so profit in the long run. War breaks down the economic organization, at least regears it for the supply of all kinds of goods which either are useful only in wartime or are overinflated in demand in wartime. Consequently a businessman must keep his eye on the termination of hostilities. For, unless he is a clever speculator, he may find himself loaded down with surplus equipment or surplus goods.

* * *

The story of business readjustment to peacetime activity may be traced in the ascending scale of bankruptcies after a war. This is one difficulty in the way of appreciating the fact that war isn't "good for business"—business suffers its war casualties after the war. They were terrific after the World War. And it was this difficulty of getting back to a peacetime footing that convinced most businessmen that they would rather forego war business.

Moreover, in these days of social consciousness the profits of war business are a mirage, too. The short-run, in other words, is now added to the long-run as a deterrent to a war psychology among businessmen. In war there would be excess profits taxes, fixed prices, and rigid limitations on business freedom. Canada already shows what would happen to wartime American business. In the Dominion the Government has clamped down on profits and prices. Canadian business, therefore, will not get much chance to cash in on war business, and it must prepare itself, in addition, for eventual readjustment to peacetime activity. The Canadian experience is the handwriting on the wall for American business.

* * *

But there is a more immediate question than that of whether or not American business is a war-monger, and businessmen might well address themselves to it. Business stands to gain by the business coming from other people's wars. And we know that this is one way of breeding involvement. Noninvolvement can be sustained only by sacrifice and yet more sacrifice; and in no particular is sacrifice more necessary than in business with belligerents.

It is impracticable (as I showed recently in a discussion of the Jefferson embargo and nonintercourse policy) to isolate the country. That would impoverish the country economically and endanger its free institutions politically. But it isn't impossible to isolate the war business. This could be done by suspending the direct connection between businessmen and belligerent buyers. Not one businessman, but several, have suggested to me that business should supply the belligerents through the American Government. Then the Government could fix reasonable prices of supplies, and deliver them at tidewater to those belligerents with the means of buying them and the seapower for carrying them away.

The suggestion came to me during the early postwar days when the markets in New York were soaring. Some bankers and businessmen—not brokers and speculators—spoke disgustedly about "blood money." But they had no ideas as to how to stop it. The concrete suggestion came from a metal producer who at the end of one day happened to find himself richer by thousands of dollars as a result of the boosting in the price of his metal. He was lugubrious (believe it or not!) about it. He said that he, as a metal producer, hadn't done anything to put up the price—the responsibility lay with the speculating public. This was true. The market fixed the price of his commodity, and the price established by that market was made by the "higgling," as economists call it, of buyers and sellers. It was a buyer's market in those early postwar days. All over the country the public had turned speculator on the bull side in anticipation of war business, and, since this particular businessman sold his raw material at the market price, he had profited fortuitously by the buying enthusiasm.

But, as I say, he was full of misgivings about the future. He could see trouble ahead for legitimate business amid such hysteria, and as a safeguard against that trouble, he advanced the suggestion for the isolation of war business by Government. Something like this will eventually be necessary in order to make people accept without reservation the intrinsic sincerity of the businessman's pacifist declarations.

Dies Committee Hears Story Of Soviet Spy System in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Dr. David H. Dubrowsky, former American representative of the Russian Red Cross, testified before the House Committee on Un-American activities today that Russia operated a spy system in this country which he said involved the theft of mail and the interception of telegrams and cablegrams.

The "ink was hardly dry" on United States recognition of the Soviet in 1933, Dr. Dubrowsky declared, when a Russian secret police agent was assigned to his New York office to spy.

The witness asserted that this agent, Jacob Sternglus of the OGPU, "had nothing to do with any Red Cross activities" and that Dr. Dubrowsky subsequently went to Moscow early in 1934 to protest the presence of a spy in his office.

As a result, Dr. Dubrowsky testified, Mr. Sternglus later was removed. He said, however, that during his own absence in Russia a member of his clerical staff resigned in protest against being compelled by Mr. Sternglus to do his "special work."

Upon his own return, Dr. Dubrowsky continued, he questioned this unnamed employee and found that the "special work" involved the theft of mail from the mail boxes of private individuals.

Told to Steal Mail

The assignment given the clerical worker, the witness declared, was to extract mail from the boxes of two unidentified persons in Brooklyn.

Dr. Dubrowsky said he also learned that Mr. Sternglus' work included contacting minor employees of telegraph and cable companies for the purpose of intercepting telegrams and cablegrams.

The witness added that he made a memorandum of his findings and presented it to Boris Skvirsky, then counselor of the Russian Embassy in Washington. Dr. Dubrowsky protested, he said, that Russian secret activities here were contrary to the recognition agreement made between President Roosevelt and Russian Foreign Commissar Litvinoff.

He quoted Mr. Skvirsky as replying, "I cannot do anything. The OGPU is everything."

When Mr. Dies inquired whether such activities still were being practiced in this country, Dr. Dubrowsky replied:

Another Will Come

"This is the nature of the beast. You can't help it. That man was removed. Another has come, or will come, to take his place."

Dr. Dubrowsky added that wherever there were Communist activities in this country there was OGPU activity. Every member of the Communist Party, he said, submits information voluntarily in addition to the reports made by the OGPU.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Dies put in, "Russia and her new ally, Germany, have the most elaborate system of espionage that any country has."

"Absolutely right," Dr. Dubrowsky replied.

"Here we have 5,000 branches of the Communist Party," Mr. Dies continued.

"According to Fritz Kuhn (head of the German-American Bund) there are 100 Bund posts. So that the OGPU agents operating in the United States have at their command the most elaborate espionage system in the world?"

"Right," the witness answered.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman of the committee, said last night the Justice Department has been instructed by the Roosevelt Administration to eliminate about 2,850 "known Communists" from Government service.

In addition, he said he had received word that one of the country's most prominent labor leaders had decided to conduct a similar purge in his organization's "high command."

Six Are Accused Of Fraud Against Expectant Heir

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — A complaint, charging fraud and deceit in obtaining from a beneficiary part of his portion of an expected estate, has been filed against six individuals and two companies in the clerk's office of the New York county court here.

Brought in behalf of Charles Emerson Gurley, of this city, the paper alleges a conspiracy in which, over a period of several years, the defendants took advantage of his money need to obtain from him expected interests valued at $7,000 for a mere $650 through deceiving him into thinking that it would be impossible for him to obtain loans on them elsewhere.

Mr. Gurley is seeking a judgment of $6,350 and interest on $4,400 from Sept. 10, 1936 and on $1,950 from May 16, 1938.

The defendants are Joseph L. Rosenberg, Celia Merwin, William Merwin, and Charles M. Hiesiger, of New York City; William Simon and Mary Simon of Newark, N. J., the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Indiana, and the Lawyer's Capital Corporation, New York City.

Rumania Denies 'German Putsch' In Assassination

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumania denied officially Sept. 28 that Premier Calinescu's assassination was the result of an attempted "German putsch."

Eugen Titeanu, Assistant Propaganda Secretary, said "the murder was the isolated deed of a few madmen and was not representative of public opinion or minorities."

Members of the outlawed pro-Nazi Iron Guard killed Calinescu Sept. 21. The Government executed many Iron Guardists—some estimates were 2,000—after the slaying.

A life pension of $350 a month for Calinescu's widow and a monument to his memory have been ordered.

Cars Leave Assembly Line Like Peas from Pod

Mass production gives precision as well as quantity as machines and men do their part.

Motors III

This is one of a series of six articles taking the reader behind the scenes in the automotive industry.

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

For sheer thrilling drama there is probably nothing in the industrial world today like a visit to the American mass production automobile plants. They have been described and discussed so many times that the writer will not attempt to go into very much detail. In fact, all the writing in the world could not begin to give the feelings an actual visit does.

We can only urge that any reader getting near Detroit arrange for a visit to several of the big plants and see cars dropping off the end of production lines like peas from a pod.

Certain points do stand out that seem pertinent to this series. First is the enormous investment in equipment. Consider the punch presses that stamp out much of the car, from wheel to whole steel body tops, in one movement. They are tremendous machines, reaching up two or three stories in height, driven by great electric motors and featuring a huge massive flywheel, which, once rolling, defies almost any force to stop it. They have to be anchored to deep foundations. The cost is from $50,000 for the small ones up to $500,000 for the big ones.

Giant Crunchers of Steel

Visualize one of these. Now visualize an acre or two of them, packed in as tight as they can be! Visualize them steadily moving up and down punching out parts.

As they crush sheets of steel into beautiful, symmetrical forms, you hear an occasional raucous horn. It comes from a traveling overhead crane. Its operator, sitting in a cabin, drives this great wide structure, mounted on an overhead track, up and down the press room. His job is to fill the hungry maw of these presses. His crane has a great magnet on cables. The crane slides down to one end of the room where great bales of sheet steel are piled. Down drops the magnet, the current is applied, and up comes a bundle of steel. The horn blows, the crane rumbles down to the other end of the room, and with the precise handling of a juggler the mighty load of steel is neatly laid beside a press just where it is needed.

Looking as these presses work, you get some idea of the quality that goes into present-day automobile steel. Look at the complex semi-egg shaped front fender of your new car. That is formed in one stroke, believe it or not!

Go in Flat, Emerge as Fenders

A flat piece of steel is pushed into place. The punch descends and grips it tight. An inner section moves through and back. That is all there is to it—and when the press opens there is your completely molded fender. As you see it work you wonder how a flat piece of steel can stand such stresses and turn out the flawless unit which is mounted over your front wheel. And it's the same story all along the line.

Consider gears, drop forged axles and crankshafts. At the Chevrolet plant, we saw a man juggle a 135-pound white hot crankshaft blank with a pair of tongs far easier than the writer does his Thanksgiving turkey when carving.

The mighty hammer, operated by his foot, came down in two or three light pats. Then came a terrific crash which could be likened only to a war bombardment. Despite the forge's 30-foot foundation, the force shook the earth where we stood, 20 feet away. Two or three such smashes, and the crankshaft was forged.

Could Pat a Watch

They told us this operator is so expert that you could put your watch on the plate and he could drop the 12,000-pound press lightly enough on it to just crack the crystal without damaging the rest of the watch. We could believe it, the control was so remarkable. And this plant has several acres under a single building roof in which just this sort of drop forging takes place.

Then consider the assembly lines. Miles of chains, with proper units for carrying their loads, all operating at an exact speed so that everything meets at the right place at the right time. Vast plants and unbelievably vast expenditures. Do you suppose the manufacturers operating these plants are going to jeopardize this vast investment for some false economy in one of the insignificant units they turn out—for your and my cars are insignificant in value compared to the equipment which makes them. No indeed. Bad cars would mean the end of all this. They can't afford to turn them out.

Not Very Hard Work

All through these plants are thousands of men working. The conditions are good, with plenty of light and air. Porters keep all the working areas well cleaned—for a clean working atmosphere will turn out clean workmanship. Everything has been designed to simplify and lighten the load.

But little physical effort enters into the process. Several devices take up the load of a motor when it is turned. Air-operated lifts quickly pick up and let down units in just the right places.

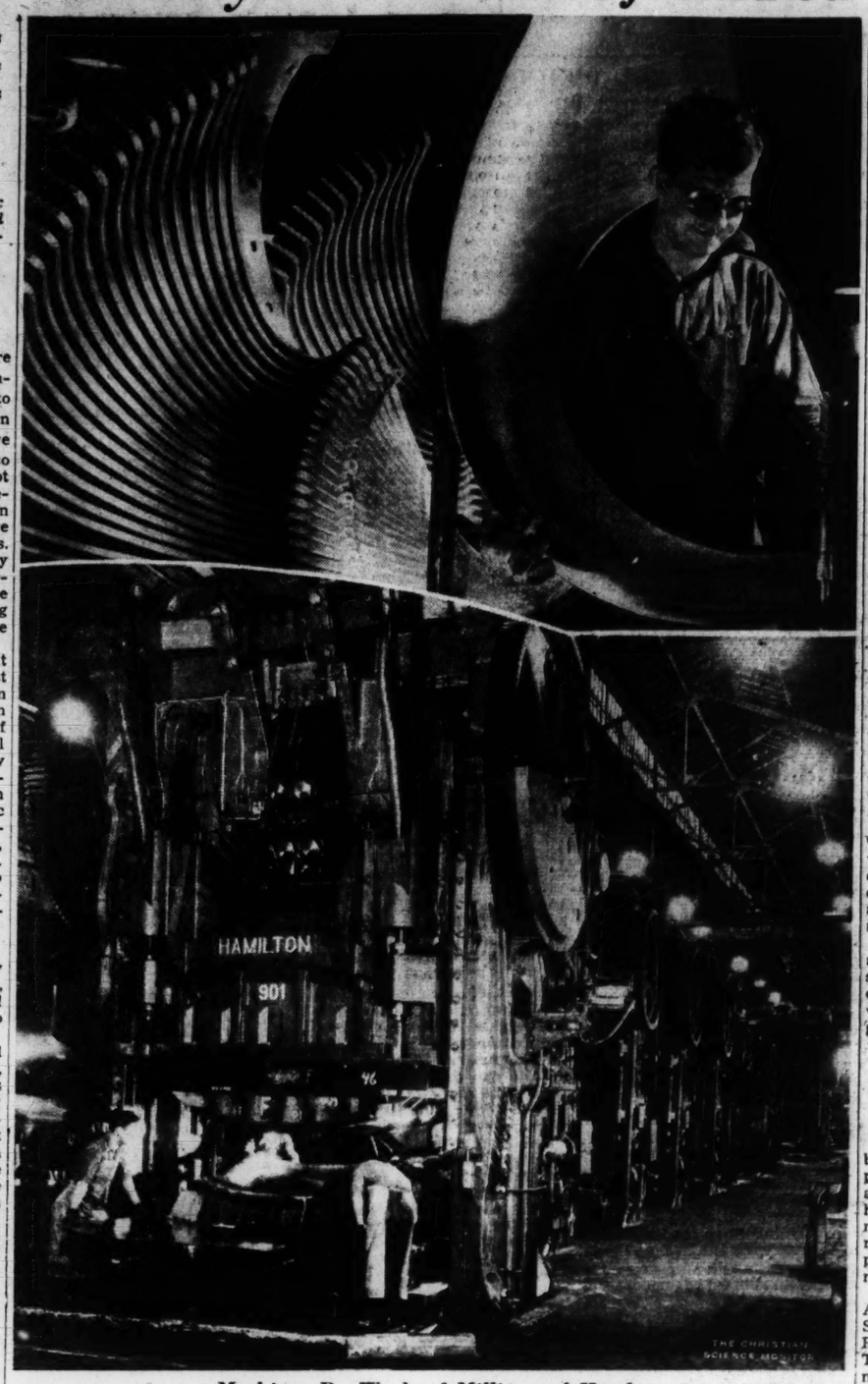
As to testing, Chevrolet, for instance, has one inspector for every four men on the assembly line. When we remember that 20,000 men are a normal crew in that plant, the total inspections become apparent. The work goes fast—but examine any single job after it is completed and you will find it has been well done.

The balancing of revolving parts is one of the chief factors in giving the smoothness, high speed and greater economy which feature today's cars. The machines for rapidly doing this are fascinating. A crankshaft spins. A telltale streak of light shows where it is off—and how much. The machine is stopped. Th operator drills out a small piece of steel. The machine turns again. No longer does the light indicate an out-of-balance condition. The unit is ready to move on.

Piston clearance is held to 1-1000 of an inch. And rapid gauges confirm this. Actually you get an even finer balance, for pistons and cylinders are grouped in lots according to their weights and clearances, so that the six pistons going into six given cylinders are perfectly matched. Then they are marked so that if you ever had to order replacements you could get an exact match.

No, even a brief study of the production, the investment in equipment, the testing and checking of the modern car, shows why it is so good. And again, as in engineering, there are no secrets. All the plants freely visit the others and see how things are done. Again, they know that what is good for one is good for all—that the present-day American automobile is not popular because one concern made a good car, but because so many concerns made good cars that everyone became auto-minded and the present average annual market of over three million cars is the result.

In the next article we will discuss some of the testing of materials and the question of automotive body designs.



Machines Do Work of Millions of Hands

Top: Welding rear fender running board brackets at Buick plant. Bottom: Battery of giant presses swallow a sheet of steel and out comes a Plymouth fender.

Laura Ingalls Gets CAA Summons For Peace 'Bombs' Near White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — Dropping peace leaflets from the air in the vicinity of the White House has brought a summons from the Civil Aeronautics Authority for Miss Laura Ingalls, well-known woman flier.

Miss Ingalls has been ordered to show cause why her flier's license should not be revoked for violation of two CAA rules, one forbidding the dropping of pamphlets and the other prohibiting flying over restricted zones in which the White House is included.

Miss Ingalls' flight over the capital was undertaken in the interests of the new Women's National Committee to keep the United States Out of War, founded in New York last week by Miss Catherine Curtis, who had previously been the leader of the Women Investors of America, Inc., and the Women's National Committee for Hands Off the Supreme Court.

The newly-formed organization is mobilizing those women whose first concern is keeping out of an European war. The red-white-and-blue pamphlets dropped by Miss Ingalls took no stand on the proposed repeal of the arms embargo but urged Congress to remain in session during the war crisis and refrain from hasty action.

"American women do not intend to have their men again sent to die on foreign soil," they declared.

The violation of its regulations is considered a serious offense by the CAA at this time when special precautions are being taken to guard the White House. The front gates of the mansion here have been closed to all except those with legitimate business and all sightseers are carefully watched. The chief means of guarding the President from the air is through strict enforcement of CAA restrictions.

"I wouldn't offend anybody," Miss Ingalls said when she was presented with the CAA notice. "I am heartily in favor of the CAA, which has done much for aviation and should be supported for its fine work.

"I certainly mean no disrespect in dropping the pamphlets on buildings which to me are symbols of the Government I love."

Formerly an actress and dancer, Miss Ingalls has set many marks in the air, especially in the field of acrobatic stunts. An ardent supporter of world peace she has made many flying trips in the interest of peace propaganda.

He Unloaded

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Patrolman Lester Weitzel, stationed outside police headquarters to prevent parking in a prohibited zone, told a truck driver to "keep moving."

"But I gotta unload," the driver protested.

"Okay," said the officer, "but don't take long."

The driver climbed out of the truck, rushed into headquarters, stayed a few minutes and rushed out again.

"Hey, you," shouted Patrolman Weitzel. "I thought you were going to unload."

"I did," said the driver. "I just unloaded a parking ticket for $1.25. So long."

Women Show Growing Power In Business and Professions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Career women in business and the professions are increasing as an inevitable development of democracy.

This observation, in reply to the statement of a middle Western college dean who said successful women in business are "freaks," was made here recently by Dr. R. H. Whitten, President of Woodbury College, at its fifty-sixth annual commencement, a feature of which was the conferring of the honorary degree of Master of Business Administration upon Georgia Bullock, of the class of 1911, and now Judge of the Superior Court.

Dr. Whitten chose the occasion to emphasize the achievements and opportunities of women. He pointed to his own Woodbury College, an all-year institution training men and women primarily for business positions, as an indication of the demand for career women. To take care of the growing demand, the College in recent years has built a new downtown building for its "campus," with many of the students holding part-time jobs.

One Good Answer

In fact, the national growth of business schools is the best answer to the question of whether business wants expert women workers, Dr. Whitten declares. And the sky's the limit for salaries: a woman heading a Detroit utility company gets $27,762 yearly, the woman president of an insurance company gets $12,000, a pottery-company head gets over $50,000; and an advertising manager for a men's razor company gets $10,000.

He referred to Judge Bullock as an inspiration to all young women; she was the first woman member of the State's Superior Court, first woman police judge in Los Angeles, first woman to sit on the Municipal Bench, and for eight years has been one of the 50 judges in the County's Superior Court.

Most Win Through Merit

"The idea that all, or most, high positions held by women were obtained purely through some freak happening has no basis in fact," Dr. Whitten claims. "For every one position attained that way there are dozens which were won through the same efforts made by their masculine colleagues."

"I admit," Dr. Whitten says, "that the women in some subordinate positions are paid considerably less than men in the same jobs, but after all, centuries of traditions cannot be overcome in two or three decades. In many professions today, however, the recompense is very nearly the same for both sexes, and little by little things are becoming more nearly equal in that respect."

Dr. Whitten vigorously disagrees with any statement concerning the improbability of a woman President in the White House. With women now holding hundreds of appointive and elective political jobs,—from consulates to federal judgeships, he believes the hope for a woman President is no less than that for a woman 20 years ago to sit in the Cabinet, now an accomplished fact.

"The picture painted by most novelists," Dr. Whitten adds, "is one of big-business women being aggressive, domineering and intensely masculine, in traits. It's pure fiction. I have met dozens of women in responsible positions who combine all the features of charming femininity, and I have likewise met as many housewives who possess all the so-called masculine traits. A certain amount of firmness and level-headedness is necessary, certainly, for success in the business world, but executive ability in no way need detract from a woman's charm."

Printing Goes on Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—An exhibition of the latest model printing presses of all sizes, allied products and early American presses is on here today as a feature of ceremonies celebrating the 300th anniversary of the introduction of printing into the American colonies.

The Fifth Educational Graphic Arts Exposition, which opened Sept. 25 at the Grand Central Palace will remain for two weeks. The exhibition coincides with annual conventions of 12 important printing and allied trades' organizations.

More than 185 organizations have exhibits in the show and at least 75 per cent of them are of machinery in action, demonstrating the latest methods of photo-engraving, electrotyping, lithographing, bookbinding and new processes.

At the same time, the United States Government commemorated the anniversary by placing on sale today a new three-cent stamp bearing a picture of the Stephen Daye press, the first printing press to be used in this country, the original of which is on view at the exposition. The time-worn machine was loaned to the exposition by the Vermont Historical Society.

A. E. Giegengack, Public Printer of the United States and President of the National Graphic Arts Exposition, Inc., declared the show had as its "one objective" the welfare of the entire graphic arts industry.

"The manufacturers of machinery and supplies will present to the great audience of printers, lithographers, bookbinders, engravers, and other craftsmen the latest improvements they have effected in order that better printing may be produced more efficiently and more economically," he said. "It is in every sense an educational exposition; and educational in a practical way, since it is intended not for the layman but for the persons who make their living from the graphic arts."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia welcomed the delegates to the annual convention of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, advocating close co-operation between industry and agriculture in a uniform national program for recovery.

San Antonio Curbs 'Loan Sharks'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—This city has struck a blow at so-called "loan sharks" by passage of an ordinance regulating lenders of money without security.

Deluged with complaints, which persisted even after a state investigation of the personal loan evils, the City Commission set forth in the ordinance that certain such lenders were "demanding and receiving exorbitant and unconscionable rates of interest, in violation of the state laws." Charges were heard that borrowers of small sums had been called on to pay many times the original principal.

Moreover, some lenders, the ordinance recited, "in attempt to obtain payment of the moneys so loaned do willfully and maliciously annoy the employers of their borrowers by continuous telephone calls to the annoyance and harassment of the employers and their employees."

The new law makes unlawful "any artifice or subterfuge to demand or receive any greater rate of principal or interest than provided in the contract." It also forbids a lender to communicate with the employer of any borrower, relating to a loan, with intent to harass him.

Loan records accessible to city officials are required. Fines up to $200 for each violation of the ordinance are provided. Each day of operation without a license constitutes a separate offense. Regular commercial banks and trust companies, building and loan concerns, Morris Plan banks, licensed credit unions and the like are exempt from provisions of the law.

Ruling Prevents Equalizing Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. E. D. Rivers appears to be thwarted, by a legal ruling, in his attempt to equalize general funds and allocated revenues, as a preliminary to making available more money for schools.

The University System, the common schools, and the department of Public Welfare operate on funds from the general treasury, and are now operating on only 55 per cent of their appropriation. On the other hand, the Highway, Public Safety, Agriculture and Banking Departments, and the Public Service Commission operate on an allocated system of revenue and are getting 97 per cent of their allocations. The Governor has hoped to bring all departments to an average income of 81 per cent of appropriations; and this, in the opinion of the Attorney General, he can not legally do.

Relief Recipient Check

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal relief recipients henceforth will be required to show need every six months in order to remain on the WPA rolls, it was announced Sept. 25.

The first nation-wide check-up, provided for in the Relief Act, has been ordered for Oct. 1 by Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Commissioner.





The first morning in our new home

THIS chubby little fellow is going to move. He's going to have a new room, in a new house, in a new neighborhood. But the milk he drinks will be the same as ever!

His mother has always looked to Sheffield Farms for better milk and helpful service. She left word with her milkman . . . told him when and where they were going on moving day. You can do the same thing and enjoy Sheffield Milk and Cream the first breakfast in your new home. Get in touch with Sheffield before you move.

TUNE IN Isabel Manning Hewson's "Morning Market Basket." Every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9:30 A. M. WEAF.

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Behind the Headlines

International law, based on a higher concept of man, still exists in the world.



By a Staff Artist

Hugo Grotius saw man as a being with kind and generous impulses of humanity.

First stated by Grotius three centuries ago it provides a standard for world conduct.

There is, it seems, still such a thing as international law. We have been told so often that such a thing no longer exists, we have seen so many solemn treaties violated with impunity that we had almost come to the point of believing the law of nations had departed from the earth.

But now comes President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, with an appeal for observance of international law. Scanning the text of his message, I find no less than eight specific references to the subject. Apparently there is still such a thing as international law, though it sometimes seems to be honored more in the breach than in the observance.

International Law

This international law, as a well-defined body of rules and practices, first took form while Europe was involved in a long, a very long war. It was formulated, as a legal system, in the seventeenth century by Hugo Grotius of Holland, who has been called "the Father of International Law."

Grotius was so appalled by the horrors, the hardships, the cruelties and the destructiveness of the Thirty-Year War, which ravaged Europe, from 1618 to 1648, that he set about, long before the war was over, compiling a series of rules, of laws, which he thought all Nations should accept as governing their conduct. He brought them all together in his famous book, "Concerning the Law of War and Peace," which has ever since served as the foundation stone of this branch of legal science.

If Grotius were here to look at Europe today, he might be dismayed at the small progress made toward peace in three centuries, but he would almost certainly try to do something about it. He would explore the possibilities of setting up some kind of system that would organize and insure peace.

I believe that he would get somewhere, because he had the faculty of refusing to believe the lies that were being shouted about mankind in general, and clinging to a higher concept of life and being.

Grotius' Great Work

Grotius' great work has been read by comparatively few people, but it has been studied by a great many important people. In the Widener Library at Harvard College is a copy of an early edition with George Washington's bookplate in it, and it is said that Gustavus Adolphus carried the book on his campaigns and slept with it under his pillow.

The book, which was written in Latin, so that educated men of different nationalities might read it, is not the sort of volume you would choose to read in a hammock on a hot summer afternoon, but it is full of gems of thought and reasoning.

They tried to tell Grotius that his task was hopeless, that no such thing as international law could exist. He remarks in his prologue that "there are not wanting persons in our own time, and there have been also in former times, persons, who have despised what has been done, in this province of jurisprudence, so far as to hold that no such thing existed as a mere name." Like the fair-minded pleader that he was, Grotius quotes the sayings of many of these antagonists, and then proceeds to demolish their arguments, and prove that international law does and can exist.

Capstone of Grotius' carefully constructed legal brief in behalf of international law is his argument as to the true nature of man. It is just as true, just as powerful today as it was in 1625. It reveals man not as a beast, seeking to destroy other beasts, but as a being with kind and generous impulses of humanity.

"Among those properties which are peculiar to man," writes Grotius, "is a desire for society, that is, a desire for a life spent tranquilly and in a manner corresponding to the character of his intellect. This desire the Stoics called oikeosis, the domestic instinct or feeling of kindred, and therefore, the assertion that by nature every animal is impelled only to seek its own advantage or good, if stated so generally as to include man, cannot be conceded."

Grotius' higher concept of man laid the basis for what we have of international law. Since his day, we have gained new and still higher glimpses of man's true nature and capabilities. It is for us to see them embodied in the conduct of the Nations.

Rex Miller

Legion Avoids Taking Stand For or Against Neutrality

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—The policy framers of the American Legion entered the business session of the twenty-first annual convention today with a "pronouncement" demanding that Congress continue in session during the European war crisis, but avoided specific recommendation for neutrality legislation.

Following a debate last night on a sub-committee's report, the convention Foreign Relations Committee of 62 adopted unanimously an expression of views relating to neutrality and national preparedness, which the personnel chose to designate a "pronouncement" rather than a resolution.

Ray Murphy of Iowa, Past National Commander and committee chairman, said the subjects doubtless would be brought into open discussion at today's meeting.

"The American Legion views with greatest concern the apparently widespread belief that this Nation must inevitably become involved in the present European conflict," the pronouncement read.

"We not only believe that this Nation need not become involved, but insist and demand that the President . . . and the Congress pursue a policy that while preserving the sovereignty and dignity of this Nation will prevent involvement in this conflict.

For Peace and Neutrality

"The American Legion has always strenuously advocated that this Nation pursue a policy of neutrality and peace. In the present world crisis world conditions may change so rapidly that a pronouncement by the American Legion at this time on specific legislation may be wholly inadequate in the near future."

The Committee counseled Congress to continue in session during the European crisis and demanded that "appropriate action be taken to preserve the peace of this Nation and that our armed forces be expanded immediately to maintain our neutrality."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and one of several speakers, told the Legionnaires that participation of the United States in a foreign war would jeopardize the principles of freedom and democracy.

"We cannot send our millions of young men to be sacrified abroad on the field of battle in a senseless and indefensible war without subjecting our social and institutional life to a severe strain," he asserted in a prepared address.

"We must protect and preserve our national interests and our democratic form of government. Social unrest, discontent, resentment against our Nation being involved in a foreign war and the establishment of autocratic control under the guise of emergency necessities, could be and might be destructive results of our involvement in a foreign war."

Mr. Green urged the Nation to remain unyieldingly aloof from armed strife across the seas, holding itself "in readiness to serve in a mediation capacity and to render unselfish service when such service may be badly needed." Such "opportunity" for service, he said, likely would come "when the warring nations are in sore distress" and ready for peace. He condemned Naziism and Communism, declaring the "dictators" of Germany and Russia "were brought together in a common cause and for a common purpose."

Britain is "united as never before" in its war against Germany, Col. George Crosfield, Past National Chairman of the British Legion, informed the Legionnaires. He averred that: women folk and pacifists were equally determined in the Empire's stand against the Nazis; youth had taken the initiative in training itself for war duties; more than 2,000,000 men and women had volunteered for air raid precautions and other civil defense services.

"We have gone into this war with the utmost reluctance," he said. "We stand to gain nothing. Indeed, we are faced with the most appalling loss of life and treasure.

No Quarrel With Germans

"We have no quarrel with the German people, except that they trusted false leaders. But, once having gone into the war, we are not going to come out until this treacherous and formidable menace to democratic civilization has been ended. We feel that our fundamental task is to rescue the life of nations from domination by Naziism, now barely distinguishable from Communism."

Colonel Crosfield was accompanied to the convention by Brig. Gen. E. R. Fitzpatrick.

Fletcher Padgett, Jr., South Carolina youth who won the Legion's national oratorical contest, made an appeal for a better understanding of the Constitution by the average citizen.

"The citizenship of America," he said, "have taken upon themselves the responsibility of proving to the world that people are able to govern themselves."

The serious business of the Legion was resumed after a day given over to the annual parade. Some 100,000 veterans marched along a three-mile route for 12 hours and 25 minutes. The rousing commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the beginning of the Argonne offensive was beheld by throngs estimated officially at 1,000,000.

W. C. T. U. Delegates Gather at Rochester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27—Still confident that prohibition will return, upwards of 1,700 women from all parts of the United States and its possessions registered here today for sessions of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, scheduled to begin tonight.

Indication that the Union's current campaign will appeal to the intelligence of Americans rather than following dictatorial "do's" and "dont's" was expressed by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, Ill., National Treasurer, who said the organization was spending $750,000 in public education.

Educational Media

Stressing that "young people don't want to be lectured," Mrs. Munns said the W. C. T. U. was using motion pictures, road signs, and other visual educational media to teach that "to drink is not smart."

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, also of Evanston, National President, sounded a hopeful note in the campaign against liquor when she declared that 7,000 of 9,000 communities holding local option elections since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment had gone dry. She stressed the importance of the vote in abolishing the drinking evil in America.

The modern appeal, however, will not alter the organization's stand for complete abstinence, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, World President, said, adding that "moderation opens the door to excessive drinking and abstinence closes that door."

Churchville Birthplace

A highlight of the convention will be the pilgrimage Sept. 28 to near-by Churchville, birthplace of Frances E. Willard, Founder of the W. C. T. U. While 10,000 local units throughout America are celebrating the centenary of Miss Willard's birth, national convention delegates will visit the village and hear addresses by Mrs. Boole and Mrs. Smith.

Peace will share the program, with anti-alcohol education on the program this year, delegates giving the entire Sunday session over to discussion of the subject.

Mrs. Boole, in a pre-convention statement declared that the European war had increased drinking since temperance necessarily has taken a secondary place in the thought of Europeans.

Income Plan Favored in Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Most large cities are paying their relief bills out of current income and are not running up debts through bond issues to meet the extra burdens they have had to bear since 1932, a survey by the Municipal Finance Officers' Association here indicates.

The Association got information as to methods of relief financing from 118 cities of over 100,000 population and from a number of counties, usually those in which the big cities are located. In the group only 20 cities and 16 counties have issued bonds for relief expense since 1932. These totaled in value $286,753,282. The survey did not, however, cover financing of WPA or PWA projects.

Four cities accounted for the bulk of the municipal bond issues, and one county was responsible for one-third of the county bonds. This county is reported about to borrow several millions more, or about half of the total amount which the counties in this group reported for bond issues in the immediate future. Eight cities in the group plan to issue about $5,000,000 in bonds for the rest of this year, according to their reports.

The survey found some cities issuing bonds for relief year after year. Others used this method of financing only to tide them over emergencies.

Princeton Starts Anti-War League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27—Dedicated to "the purpose of revealing, strengthening and expressing the determination of the American people to keep out of the European war," the American Independence League has been founded on the Princeton University campus.

The League was started when three or four undergraduate groups, all feeling the necessity for collective student expression of the individual feeling and conviction that the United States should stay out of war, united and elected a temporary steering committee to draw up plans for the organization.

Under the committee, headed by John R. Dykema, '40, of Detroit, Mich, membershgip cards have already been issued to more than 400 undergraduates, with many more expected to register this week. Permanent committees will soon be set up to handle correspondence, membership, and finances.

The most important branch of the League will be the "Committees of Correspondence," corresponding roughly to groups of the same name active before the American Revolution. It is through such groups that the League hopes to spread its platforms to other colleges and to make manifest the anti-war sentiment prevalent in American colleges today.

Unions Complain Of Interference By Naval Officers

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Union, representing thousands of skilled mechanics in navy yards, instructed officers today to take action on complaints that navy yard commandants were interfering with union activities in the yards.

Jasper Davis, of the Boilermakers' Union, told the metal trades convention that the Union might have to make a new fight for recognition.

John P. Frey, head of the Metal Trades Department, criticized orders, which he said, have been issued by navy yard commandants barring union business agents from yards. Mr. Frey charged "active members of the Communist Party" were permitted to work in the yards.

A new drive in the next Congress by A. F. of L. building trades to win back prevailing wage-scale payments for skilled workers employed on Federal relief projects was forecast by informed labor leaders.

The last Congress tossed out the prevailing wage clause in the final draft of the 1939-40 Relief Act and substituted a monthly security wage which brought sharp criticism from leaders of the building trades unions.

Restoration of the prevailing wage clause was listed as one of the major questions up for consideration at the convention of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.

200,000 Affected

Leaders said the Department would renew its stand for congressional approval of an $800,000,000 supplemental appropriation to carry on the United States Housing Authority program for low-cost housing and slum clearance.

Harry C. Bates, head of the Bricklayers Union, estimated that more than 200,000 skilled building mechanics were affected by the elimination of the prevailing wage clause from the Relief Act.

A wave of protest strikes on relief projects followed congressional action on the relief bill and efforts by A. F. of L. leaders to restore the prevailing wage rate by amendment were halted by adjournment of Congress.

Murphy Opinion Cited

Union leaders said their hope now for partial restoration of prevailing wage payments rested on an opinion Attorney General Frank Murphy is reported to have given President Roosevelt holding that prevailing wages could be continued on relief projects started before last July 1, such as the new airport at New York City. The 1940 Relief Act became effective July 1.

Meanwhile preparations went ahead for the opening next week of the A. F. of L.'s main convention which will bring together delegates of more than 100 international unions, state federations, and central labor bodies to shape the Federation's policy for the next year.

Union Goes to Court

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 27 (AP)—International officers of the Tobacco Workers' International Union have asked Kentucky's highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals, to set aside—pending trial—a court order requiring them to hold a convention.

The Louisville, Ky., local obtained an injunction after telling a Louisville court no convention had been held for 39 years. The convention was set for Oct. 23.

Sonora Steps Up Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nogales, Ariz.

Roads, dams, and schools figure largely in the program of Gen. Anselmo Macias, Governor of the Mexican State of Sonora which adjoins Arizona on the south. He promises that at the end of his term Sonora will be different from what it is today.

Three main highways in the network planned by Governor Macias extend from as many points on the Arizona border. First, from Sonoyta to the new free port of Puerto Penasco on the Gulf of California, 62 miles; second, from Nogales to Hermosillo, Sonora Capital, 175 miles; third, from Douglas into the rich territory soon to be brought under irrigation from the great Angostura Dam on the Bavispe River.

The Puerto Penasco road is being completed with part of a Federal appropriation of $10,600,000. There is already a road to Hermosillo that is fair except in the rainy season, and it will be surfaced. South of Douglas there are no improved roads.

* * *

Bid for Tourists

These principal links, plus others in the interior, are expected not only to provide Sonorans with needed transportation facilities, but also to attract thousands of tourists from the United States. Fishing in the Gulf is famous the world over.

Tourist traffic, however, is only incidental to the aims of Governor Macias. He plans numerous small irrigation dams and several large ones, although none compare with the Angostura project in magnitude. Irrigation wells are to be drilled and canals dug. Credit, expert advice, and other assistance will be extended to farmers. Many schools are to be established in rural areas.

Grazing is also to be encouraged. On land that is not suitable for agriculture, peasants will be aided in establishing herds of high-bred cattle.

* * *

Mineral Wealth

Organization of mining co-operatives, to realize on Sonora's vast mineral wealth, will be promoted. Federal aid will be sought in building smelters at strategic points so miners can find a ready market for ore. Roads will be laid out for the benefit of mines as well as farms.

All is no surprise to people on both sides of the international line who are acquainted with the career of General Macias. He is one of Mexico's real builders.

For 21 years he served in the Mexican army, rising from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general. His duties were more constructive than military. In that Nation the army builds roads, schools, armories, even rebuilds towns and cities after disaster. General Macias was in charge of scores of such undertakings. His greatest achievement, possibly, was reached when he directed the building of a 116-mile highway from Tampico to El Mante.

Ernest Douglas

Iowa Cornstalks in Legion Parade Symbolize Peace in Military Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Cornstalks or guns? Iowa chose cornstalks!

Of course one expects to see corn and cornstalks when anything having to do with Iowa comes along. And it wasn't expected that the Iowa Section in the American Legion parade here yesterday would fail to make use of this traditional symbol.

But parade veterans, who say this Legion parade was the biggest longest, loudest, most ingenious, and most colorful they've ever seen, and who think back on the event today, say that somehow that Iowa group stands out in the picture.

Behind a Sioux City banner there stepped a block-long stream of marchers. There must have been 300 or 400 of them, closely packed. Some in uniform, some not. They weren't even all in step. But every one of them waved proudly aloft a long, yellow, frazzled stalk of Iowa corn.

And together they sang the familiar tune "I—o—waay. I—o—waay, out where the tall corn grows."

Not so very original, and not so very much color. But as this group passed the boisterous throngs the cheers seemed a little deeper. There were more spontaneous shouts of approval.

A Refreshing Interlude

Among all those guns, and uniforms, and cannon, and relics and reminders of war, this was startlingly different. One didn't necessarily stop and think "now here's a real peace symbol." It simply made an unconscious impression of substantial things.

Not that the rest of the parade was so very warlike. It was no more so than such an essentially military affair should be. But the peaceful informality of those waving yellow stalks set against the martial background was delightfully refreshing.

Chicago turned out in a cold drizzle that turned to smiling blue skies to watch this great spectacle. Things started off precisely as scheduled at nine in the morning and the line of some 90,000 marchers, drum and bugle corps, blaring bands, prancing horsemen, floats, and puffing locomotives with auto tires peeping out underneath, continued on through the day until 9:25 p. m.

Has Its Serious Side

Twenty-two years, and the coming of another war hasn't dampened the ardor of these servicemen. It is significant, though, that their enthusiasm is not directed solely in the fields of fun. Problems which now take on a vitally serious aspect are considered with the same animation as is one of the riotous initiations of the Forty and Eight.

Turning from the tricks which have shown local folks the need of a sense of humor, the Legionnaires have gone wholeheartedly into consideration of such things as the resolution of the McCook, Nebraska, Post, proposing what would be, in effect, a national college for peace. The McCook veterans urge establishment of a school for education and training for the diplomatic service. That is but a sample of the more serious side of the deliberations.

Meanwhile, the noise of a hundred bands will soon cease to reverberate among Chicago's skyscrapers, but people will remember those Iowa cornstalks.

Oglethorpe to Try 'Super' Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A new plan of concentrated student training is being inaugurated at Oglethorpe University this year. Thornwell Jacobs, President of the University, has selected 12 high-ranking entering students from various parts of the country and these boys begin now a six-year intensive training course designed to fit them to be "educational supermen" capable of comprehending, interpreting and teaching any subject the University offers.

These 12 students will live a somewhat segregated and specialized existence throughout their course, being housed together and restricted in the matter of recreational time and otherwise. In addition, they are not allowed to use liquor and tobacco during the six-year period.

Oglethorpe's distance from the center of the city makes it more easily possible to undertake such an experiment than would be the case in colleges located downtown as Georgia Tech is located.

Smuggling of All Types Diminishes Under War

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Treasury Department agents disclosed Sept. 26 narcotics smuggling has fallen off more than 75 per cent and all other smuggling more than 90 per cent since the European War began.

"I can't recall ever having seen things quieter on the smuggling front," said George Collins, Chief of the customs narcotics investigation unit. "Our information indicates that European Governments are seizing many kinds of narcotics consigned for the United States."

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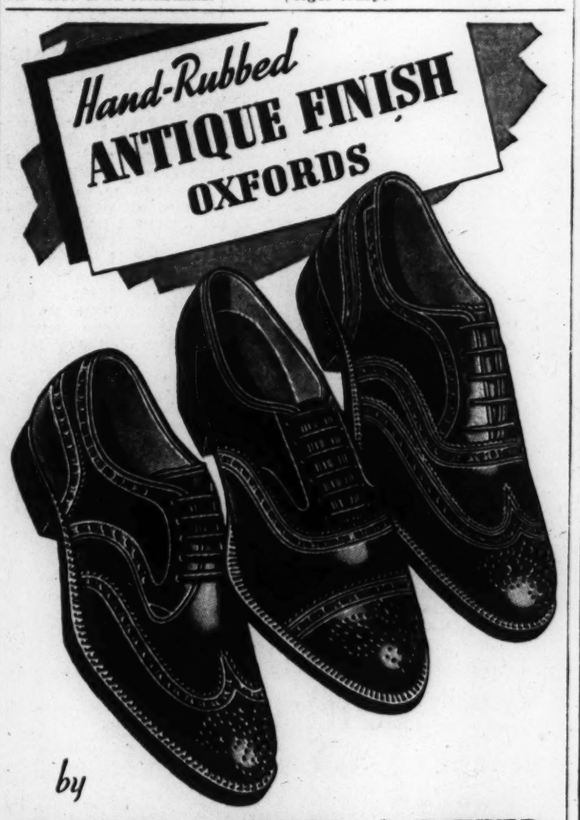
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War of Words: Is It Fully Effective?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27 — With the British Government forced by a growing volume of criticism to reconsider its handling of information and censorship, the much wider question of the whole conduct of the "war of words" comes under review here.

In light of the revelation in the House of Commons yesterday that of 999 officials of the newly formed Ministry of Information only 48 are journalists, newspapers are today demanding not academic articles from Government officials but access to information for their own writers.

Even more insistent demands come from foreign correspondents who point out that while their newspapers can choose from an endless stream of "news" from Germany, there is little suitable material to file from Britain, and red tape often hinders the speedy transmission of whatever is available.

Value to Neutrals

In this connection The Times of London says, "The value of accurate news promptly transmitted particularly from neutral observers is worth far more than the whole range of official 'propaganda.' There must be an end once and for all to the depressing reports transmitted daily to those countries that there is no news available, or available in time to be of any use, from London and that for the moment their public must depend on Berlin."

Assurance that the Ministry of Information plans to develop an extensive propaganda service for the neutral countries was given yesterday in the House of Lords by Lord Macmillan, Minister of Information.

The United States, however, is not to be included among the recipients of this publicity in view of the Government's belief, voiced by Lord Macmillan, that to Americans Adolf Hitler's words and actions are the best form of British propaganda. On the other hand he stressed it was the Ministry's duty to provide the widest facilities to answer the queries of American correspondents.

Need Experienced Writers

In connection with this promised large scale development of overseas publicity, it is pointed out here that besides the need for a larger proportion of journalists in the Ministry of Information, a number of experts on foreign viewpoints would be required to make the propaganda effective. A case cited as very much in point is the context of the 18,000,000 leaflets which have now been dropped over Germany, the latest message "bomb" being criticized as likely to have the opposite effect of that intended.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal Leader, told the Commons he thought such statements addressed to Germans as "Your Government's hope of a successful 'Blitzkrieg' have been destroyed by the British War Cabinet's decision to prepare for a three-years' war," would be unlikely to serve their purpose.

"If I," said Sir Archibald, "found a leaflet that had been dropped here saying, 'we have steamrolled the Poles—we have secured the alliance with Russia which you were trying to gain—our submarines are sinking your ships—the position for you is hopeless,' it would not make me feel that we had to give up the war; it would make me feel that we should have to fight all the harder. I have a higher opinion of the spirit and intelligence of the German people than the writer of this leaflet appears to have."

Asks an Accounting

Sir Archibald went on to demand that the Air Ministry should give an account to the Commons of the effectiveness of the pamphlet bombings next week.

Sir Archibald's views are upheld by several eminent newspaper correspondents with wide experience in dealing with the German mentality. They contend that the most effective propaganda would be to tell the Reich public of such news as the extravagances of their leaders and of the nature of German diplomatic conduct preceding the Polish invasion as revealed in the British Blue Book.

Some sections of opinion here go so far as to insist that pamphlets alone will have little effect while the German people feel that British pamphlet planes are allowed over Germany by the kind permission of Field Marshal Hermann Göring so long as they drop paper and not bombs. Some observers in neutral countries consider that a large part of the German nation still doubts the British intention to wage a full scale war against Germany and it would therefore appear to be the urgent task of the British to find a sure way of disillusioning such doubters.

Lady Astor Assails Policy on War News

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

Lady Astor, American-born Member of Parliament, declared in the House of Commons today that the manner in which British war news was being disseminated in neutral countries was "an absolute disgrace."

Polish Ambassador Replies to Charge By Lloyd George

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Polish Ambassador Count Edward Raczinski, replying to Mr. David Lloyd George's statement that Poland was "entirely unprepared" for the present war, declared yesterday the British World War Prime Minister was responsible for "some of the strategically indefensible frontiers of Poland."

Count Raczinski, writing in answer to criticisms made by Mr. Lloyd George in a newspaper Sunday, said the former British Prime Minister had "the least right to criticize the inadequacy of Polish defense."

The Ambassador declared that Mr. Lloyd George failed in 1919 to provide "for the demilitarization of East Prussia" and that he prevented, "against the proper judgment of the unanimous expert commission, the restoration of the historic union of Danzig with Poland."

"Is it your intention to convince the British public that a Soviet Poland established by Stalin with the blessing of Hitler can be one of the legitimate aims of this war?" the Ambassador asked.

"If so, your intention can only be to relieve Great Britain of all responsibility for the guarantee given to Poland."

World Eyes U. S. Neutrality; White House Victory Seen

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Will the Pittman neutrality bill pass Congress?

Not only in the United States but in England, France, Germany, and Italy this matter has become a subject of discussion and debate. Editorials are appearing in Italian newspapers on the subject. In Rome, the Vatican paper has likened Mr. Roosevelt's policies to the Pope's. Outside of the theater of war itself there is hardly any development within a neutral country in which there is so much world interest as America's attitude to the war, for the moment symbolized by the neutrality bill.

The prospect is that Mr. Roosevelt will win his fight. His chances have improved rather than lessened since Congress met. There has been a stiffening of the ranks in the repeal groups, and the "trend" to which so much importance is attached in political circles, appears to be setting in.

White House Optimism

After making all allowance for the uncertainties which beset the issue and the possibility that a wave of anti-repeal emotion might sweep the countryside and sway the on-the-fence Senators who still may hold the balance of power, the following circumstances give reason for White House optimism:

Polls that cover three-quarters of the 96 Senators are running 2 to 1 in favor of arms embargo repeal.

The readiness of a majority of Senators to be polled indicates a determination to stick to their positions, and reflects the fact that this is not a new fight but one that has already gone on for months with most minds already made up and positions publicly taken.

Strength of the repealists appears to be increasing rather than waning, a highly significant fact in this crystallizing period, when propaganda beats about Congress.

The Pittman bill has gone a long way to meet the anti-repealists wishes, as conceded by the isolationist group itself, and thereby takes some of the argumentative wind from their sails.

The Democrats, who are dominant in Senate and House whenever united, have healed their factional New Deal split, and their floor fight will be led by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, who embodies the unity of the party, being accepted by both wings, and who has never lost a major Administration battle when he could be persuaded to take the leadership.

Opposition Divided

While the Democrats are united, potential Republican opposition is divided, with Senators Taft and Vandenberg, two possible presidential candidates, symbolizing the division by taking opposite sides.

Republicans who oppose embargo repeal refuse to filibuster, once more emphasizing the nonpolitical nature of the big contest, which lessens the chance of obstructive tactics.

A strong counter-force has spontaneously sprung up outside Congress against the extremist pressure groups who declared embargo repeal "inevitably" meant war. Counteracting the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic Radio Priest, for example, is the decision of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith to go on the air Sunday (the day of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's regular broadcast) supporting President Roosevelt. The Vatican's approval, previously mentioned, will affect the same clerical pressure-group.

Mail, which reached great proportions in the first days of Congress, is now turning normal, and the earlier preponderance against repeal is diminishing.

War of Specialists Waged on Western Front

The following account of military events in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press reports and from The Christian Science Monitor's own cabled dispatches.

The war now has assumed essentially a one-front character, military activity in Poland being restricted to the defense of Warsaw, the neighboring fortress of Modlin, and such isolated regions as the Hela Peninsula, north of Gdynia, in addition to scattered guerrilla activity.

This Western Front has not yet witnessed scenes even remotely reminiscent of the World War battles of Verdun and the Somme. It has been rather a war of specialists, in which the leading participants are artillery, aircraft, engineers, and relatively small forces of infantry, selected for nibbling operations and raids.

While the French communiqués continue to give only minimum generalized information, it is generally agreed that losses thus far have been very small. The main developments of the present week have been the advance of French artillery to points where it is possible to shell the Siegfried Line which runs behind the towns of Merzig, Saarbrücken, Sweibrücken, and Pirmasens with the heaviest guns, and increased activity in the air on both sides.

Task of Allied Planes

These two developments are closely connected, since the important task of the French and British aviators is surveying and photographing the German defensive positions. The German artillery responded vigorously, the French communiqués repeatedly noting heavy German cannonades to the south and southeast of Zweibrücken, evidently designed to interfere with the consolidation of positions which the French reached.

German aircraft have engaged in several combats with French airplanes and the French military commentators report that French aviators fully held their own air despite the numerical superority of the German squadrons. The French displayed special skill in maneuvering.

Early this week there was an outburst of activity in the form of an artillery duel along both sides of the Rhine between Strasbourg and Basel, a sector of the front which has been quiet. This activity is apparently attributable to the desire of each side to test the defenses of the other and the French may also have desired to frustrate the rumored concentrations of German troops near the Swiss frontier.

Caution on Both Sides

Serious military observers doubt whether either side will endeavor to cross the Rhine since the force which succeeded in crossing the river would be exposed to withering artillery fire and counter attacks. The French High Command seems committed to a policy of making methodical local advances with the minimum loss of men, accompanied by heavy artillery protection. One feature of this early stage in what might be called fortress warfare is the extraordinary number and variety of land mines and other traps which the Germans placed in advanced positions before the Siegfried line. This naturally delays French advance and makes necessary careful work by military engineers.

In view of the constant reports of concentration of German troops at Aachen, near the Belgian border, it is interesting to note that the Belgian Information Ministry has issued a complete denial of these reports.

Rival Warsaw Claims

Meanwhile, Berlin dispatches on the situation in Poland stated that the Polish capital had surrendered to General von Blaskowitz.

The Warsaw radio had returned to the air after a lapse of nearly two days, and said: "We will never give in while one of us still is alive." It said Warsaw had become "a destroyed inferno" in its twentieth day of German siege.

During the silence of the station, a German radio station, using the wave length of the silenced transmitter, urged the city's defenders today to "save the lives of your women and children" by surrendering.

"The citizens of Warsaw are living under the false belief that they are defending Poland when there is no Poland."

German Radiocast

The speaker described the section now controlled by Germany as being in complete order with restored commerce and with the currency and credit flow soon to be resumed.

"The German staff deeply regrets the needless destruction of so many people," the announcer asserted, "but it is due entirely to the obstinacy of the resistance."

Meanwhile, the latest Russian military communiqué reports that Soviet troops have advanced west of Brest Litovsk and have captured and disarmed some 25,000 Polish troops.

Eyewitness Picture of War; Writers Visit Both Fronts

Eyewitness accounts of conditions at the front present a very different picture from the terse military communiqués on which the press generally has to depend.

On the rare occasions on which a correspondent is permitted to visit the actual scene of conflict, the real state of affairs is revealed.

Of the two eyewitness stories printed below, a correspondent traveling along 200 miles of the German Siegfried Line along the Belgian and Luxemburg front failed to see any of the frequently reported assembling of German troops for an attack, nor did the few Belgian or Luxemburg customs officials, which were all that could be seen of activity on those fronts, show any indication of expecting an attack. The Siegfried Line seemed unsuited for purposes of attack.

The other correspondent, visiting Nowogrod, in Poland, after the Germans had departed and before the Russians had arrived, presents one of the less glorious sides of modern warfare in terms of human suffering.

On Western Front

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Sept. 27 (AP) — A tour of the German border facing Belgium and Luxemburg showed no sign that these two countries were making preparations which might indicate fear of a German attack.

The fortifications were visited yesterday by a group of three American, one Netherlands, one Norwegian, and one Finnish newsmen. The group traveled on the Siegfried Line for 200 miles from Cologne to Trier and more particularly on 100 miles of German soil immediately along the Belgium-Luxemburg frontier.

During the visit to the front, it was impossible to see that Belgium or Luxemburg had taken precautions to protect themselves against Germany along the very frontier from which the Germans poured into both countries in August, 1914. The itinerary took the party along roads skirting the Belgium frontier within 10 feet.

Along 100 miles of the Belgium-Luxemburg border there were visible exactly six persons in uniform. They were Belgian customs officials. Not a single German tank was encountered or any indication of an impending attack.

But there were plenty of German troops engaged in artillery practice, in infantry maneuvers in sham battles with an imaginary enemy, in anti-aircraft practice, in signal corps drill. German officers explained that these merely were exercises.

Quite close to the soldiers so engaged were farmers peacefully harvesting autumn crops.

No Evacuation

None of the cities through which the group passed, notably Cologne, Aachen, or Trier, had been emptied of their civil inhabitants, nor were any of the numerous villages through which the group rode on its 200-mile journey.

Women were doing their shopping, children were playing on the sidewalks, cows grazed in the pastures.

On all buildings and industrial plants of this area, however, anti-aircraft guns were stationed and manned.

Another angle noticeable was the apparent stability and the detailed mechanism of the German fortifications.

It was difficult to see how any maneuvering could develop amidst a maze of barbed wire entanglements, concrete blocks of every conceivable size and shape strewn into the landscape like so many dragon's teeth, pill boxes or bunkers of concrete and steel subterraneously connected with each other and fortress-like, armorplated dugouts with all the supplies, gadgets, and conveniences of—for example—a super submarine.

Assuming that the Maginot Line of the French Army is similarly fortified, an attack either way would seem coupled with enormous sacrifices of men and materials.

On Eastern Front

NOWOGROD, Poland, Sept. 27 (German-Russian Demarcation Line) (AP)—Soviet troops yesterday were from one to two days behind schedule in their advance toward this northernmost end of the several hundred-mile boundary that at least temporarily again gives Russia and Germany a common frontier.

Communist forces were due at the shot-to-pieces town of Nowogrod at noon yesterday but none appeared. The last German troops, except for an outpost, crossed the improvised plank bridge across the Narew River, where the Pissa River flows into it, at 11:45 a. m.—a company of Germany's modern cavalry on bicycles.

With tanks, armored cars, artillery, and infantry divisions they were returning from Bialystok. They said they had seen no Russians in Bialystok and the progress of their advance had not been reported.

Battered Tanks

Battered German tanks and armored cars were decorated with Polish souvenirs, especially Polish red lion shields taken from post offices or other public buildings. The Germans left behind a small outpost of men to await the Russians.

The troops went to border railway stations in the East Prussian lake region where artillery units entrained for the West.

Pontoon bridges and similar military equipment were removed but improvised wooden bridges were left behind for the Red Army.

Heavy fighting took place only two weeks ago all along the northern front which Poland had fortified with chains of what German officers said were especially-built and strategically-arranged bunkers.

The bunkers were designed to prevent the Germans from crossing the 100-foot wide Narew River between the fort of Modlin, north of Warsaw, and Bialystok.

Defenses Checked

German officers were swarming over the Polish strongholds with pads and pencils and precision instruments, taking last-minute measurements before the territory east of the river fell into Russian hands. They were carefully noting the sizes of the bunkers' machine-gun turrets and what effect German artillery fire had on the steel and concrete defense structures. General construction plans were being checked also.

So strong were the bunkers that only one shell had completely pierced one bunker in this region. All guns and munitions had been removed by the Germans.

Immediately behind the bunkers lay Nowogrod, now a charred mass of ruins. Only one house of the public square stood undamaged above the debris.

Here and there Poles were piling up burned timber, trying to salvage what they could of their former homes. Some had made shacks and were living in them.

Women and Children

Many women stood about while their children begged for bread. Their husbands had gone off to war and had not returned.

What had happened to the men their wives did not know.

These Poles did not know that once again after 20 years of freedom they were under Russian rule. They watched the German troops retiring along roads back toward home, but they did not know why.

West of the demarcation line, the Germans were sending reserve divisions as occupation troops to replace younger soldiers needed for the Western Front.

Complete calm had not been restored because, the Germans reported, of a continuation of sniping activities which bothered the invaders from the start of the war.

Farther west in the former Corridor region, battalions of labor service men were rebuilding bridges, clearing debris, and repairing roads. Farmers were at work in their fields as if nothing had happened. In this region, wagon loads of refugees, including many children, could be seen slowly returning to their homes, many bringing cows with them.

Slovakia to Disarm

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Slovak War Ministry announced today disarming of Slovak troops would begin at once inasmuch as "order has been restored on the northern (Polish) border."

The announcement added, however, a large number of officers and men would be kept on active duty to undergo further training.

Schoolship Sails On Eight-Month Cruise

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Thirteen youths set sail Sept. 26 on the schoolship Morning Star for eight months of study and seafaring in tropical waters.

Capt. William M. D. Pond said after a week of cruising in Chesapeake Bay the Morning Star will head south, with stops at Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami. The route beyond Miami hasn't been defintely decided.

Included in the student crew were Henry Cushman, North Bennington, Vt.; Nicolas Bonadies, Winsted, Conn.; John Willard, Natick, Mass.; George Holton, Bethlehem, Pa.; Ted Megargee, Bristol, Pa.; Walter Gayle, Charlotte, N. C.; Henry Blackford, Spartansburg, S. C.; Bill Rydec, Leonia, N. J., and Winslow Grullemans, Second Mate, Painesville, Ohio.

Sweden Protests Sinking Of Two Ships by Germany

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Sweden protested to Germany yesterday against the sinking of two ships in what diplomatic observers here believed to be the forerunner of pressure by neutral northern countries for an early agreement on the future of their maritime commerce.

The Swedish ships and two Finnish ships were sunk within the past week by, their crews said, German submarines.

Finland lodged a protest in Berlin Saturday.

Three of the ships were carrying wood pulp to England. Germany referred to the cargoes as cellulose, which it said was included in its contraband list. The nature of the cargo of the fourth has not been disclosed.

[German officials said Germany set up an extensive contraband list "only after Great Britain issued one going far beyond the limits of international law."]

Sweden to Take Lead

Sweden was expected by informed Danish sources to take the lead in seeking a settlement with Germany regarding sea trade, since Germany gets more than 70 per cent of its requirements from Sweden.

Some observers said Sweden could halt all exports until negotiations with Germany were completed. Whether she would use the ore as an argument was not disclosed.

Germany was said to have received a Swedish promise to maintain ore exportation when the war started, although informed sources believed the Stockholm Government based this on the maintenance of normal trade connections.

An increase in war insurance rates on boats carrying wood pulp from three to five per cent was announced in Stockholm, and many owners decided to keep their ships at home.

Convoy Plan Rejected

The question of assigning naval convoys to such vessels was raised in Stockholm, but the Defense Ministry said such action was not considered because it might be interpreted as meaning Sweden was entering the war.

Negotiations with the Governments concerned, it was said in the Swedish capital, was considered the only method at present feasible for safeguarding shipping.

Denmark still was managing to export large quantities of food to England. According to official statistics, more than 5,792,410 pounds of butter was shipped to England during the week ending Sept. 24 out of a total of more than 7,693,010 pounds. Only 1,840,709 pounds went to Germany.

The entire bacon export for the week, 8,904,090 pounds, went to England. Out of a total export of approximately 37,000,000 eggs, 27,000,000 went to England and 10,000,000 to Germany.

British Trade Plans

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The newly-formed British Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Board of Trade are negotiating wartime trade agreements with neutral nations in an attempt to divert their trade with Germany to Britain and its allies.

A high source stated yesterday that attention was being focussed on trying to reach an agreement with Sweden from whom Britain obtains about 90 per cent of its wood pulp imports.

Britain was said to be urging that such agreements would prevent interference with the foreign trade of neutral countries caused at present by confiscation and searches under British contraband regulations.

Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, told a questioner in the House of Commons yesterday that British trade officials were being continued in foreign posts in the interest of maintaining trade with the Baltic States and Finland.

Authoritative quarters declared "there already is evidence that Germany has threatened some neutral countries with reprisals if trade agreements are signed with Britain."

For this reason it was said to be "more than likely" such agreements would remain secret treaties if they are concluded.

Hague Trade Mission

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27—A Netherlands delegation was appointed today to negotiate in London for relaxation of Great Britain's control over neutral shipping in searches for contraband of war.

Netherlands and British trade relations also will be discussed, and Netherlanders were expected to keep in close touch with a similar delegation from Belgium.

H. Th. Lamping, director of the Netherlands Department of Commercial Treaties, will head The Hague's mission, which probably will leave for London Sept. 29.

Meanwhile, the Economics Ministry warned merchants the prices of foodstuffs and other essentials must not be increased above the August level.

The Ministry of Defense was working out details to permit business and school leaves for men now mobilized in the Netherlands' Army.

Canadian Enlistments Temporarily Stopped

OTTAWA (CP)—Enlistment has been so heavy in the Royal Canadian Air Force that it has been held up temporarily, a National Defense Department spokesman said, Sept. 25.

He added there were so many recruits that it was impossible to handle the examinations properly so enlistment was stopped for awhile.

America's Task in War Is Outlined by Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — America's first task in a war-torn world is to solve its own economic problems, so that it will be prepared for peace when the war is ended, according to Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company.

"America which is free from war must throw its attention far more energetically into the solution of economic problems to find a means for economic stability when the war-weary peoples of Europe and Asia return to peace," he declared here recently.

Californian Heads Society

NEW YORK (AP)—Z. E. Davies, Secretary, announced Sept. 26 that Warren H. McBryde, consulting engineer of San Francisco, Calif., had been elected President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Vice-Presidents elected included Commander Jerome Clarke Hunsaker of Cambridge, Mass. Joseph W. Eshelman of Birmingham, Ala., was elected a Council member.

French Ban on Communists Spikes Reich Red Prey Taunt

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—The French Government let it be known today its decision to suppress Communist activities had both domestic and international aspects.

A statement issued through the Havas News Agency said the action taken yesterday by the Daladier Cabinet, dissolving the French Communist Party, came at a moment when "many countries in Europe and even in America" were showing alarm over the "rapid Sovietization" of a large part of Poland.

"German propaganda had presented France to the entire world as prey to the red peril," the statement added. "The situation today is just reversed. The Balkan countries are beginning to exchange views. They are forgetting what divided them to find again reasons for a certain solidarity in the presence of Soviet expansion."

Deputies of the outlawed Communist Party met at the Chamber of Deputies and formed their approximately 70 members into "the French Workers' and Farmers' Party."

Some deputies previously had resigned from the Communist Party. The new organization announced it would work for "emancipation of the working masses."

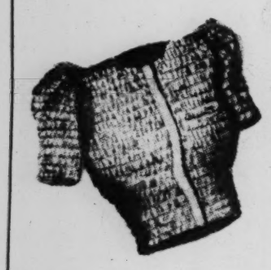
The severe decree, of Sept. 26, adopted by Premier Daladier's War Cabinet also meant the end of all the Party's affiliates and banned Communist propaganda in France. Penalties not yet revealed were provided for violations.

The action had been foreshadowed by suppression of the newspapers L'Humanite and Ce Soir, dismissal of Communists from Parliamentary committees and a break between the Communists and the General Confederation of Labor.

President Lebrun, who signed the measure, also approved a decree extending to all of France's allies as well as France itself the protection against crimes and offenses against their "external safety" for the duration of the war.

The decree ended the career in France of a party which once counted millions of supporters, held 72 of 618 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and formed part of the People's Front which governed the Nation from 1936 to 1938.

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Did U. S. Influence Hitler for War?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27—Was Germany's decision to precipitate war with Poland Sept. 1 strengthened by the American Congress' refusal to lift the blanket embargo of the Neutrality Law at the end of the session in August?

While it is difficult, even in this uncensored neutral port, to obtain documentary evidence to establish an exact connection between the two events, diplomatic circles in Europe are very generally convinced that the connection was there. They are able to back their opinion by evidence which, if not in documentary form, is nevertheless of the kind that is counted in the field of diplomacy as equally substantial.

One of America's leading diplomatists in Europe, when questioned on the point, said that he was personally convinced that Congress' negative decision was an important factor in precipitating Herr Hitler's attack on Poland. He intimated that his chief reason for so thinking was the reports that had reached him of conversations between Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and various individuals in which the Minister expressed his conviction that the United States could be discounted as a factor in any future war.

Von Ribbentrop Elated

When the United States Legislature in effect repudiated the cash-and-carry method, an official German Foreign Office source described Herr von Ribbentrop as highly elated. It was reported that Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, formerly Herr Hitler's personal aide, and now German Consul at San Francisco, wired Herr Hitler enthusiastically upon this action as a decided advantage to Germany.

It was known that at the time Herr von Ribbentrop was glad to get even the slightest evidence to support his war policy. It was also known that for some time he had the fixed impression that the United States could be relied upon to remain neutral, just as he believed that Britain and France could be relied on not to fight. His main concern was to find arguments capable of persuading Herr Hitler to take the same views.

Diplomatic circles therefore generally regarded the decision of Congress at that crucial moment as strengthening the German leaders in their determination to risk a war. Had Congress voted for revision, diplomatists realized that the action might have been rendered ineffective by keeping news on the subject away from Herr Hitler, or by misrepresenting it in some way. On the other hand, there was a strong probability that the German dictator would have learned the facts and that the action might have had a restraining effect on his plans.

Believed Help to Hitler

The point that advocates of a change in the neutrality legislation have insisted on was that the effect of a mandatory embargo, by halting deliveries of warplanes and other equipment already ordered in America, as well as of future orders, automatically improved Herr Hitler's prospects of a "lightning war," for which he had made all his arrangements.

The Democratic Powers, it was pointed out, with their wide imperial resources would, in a long-term struggle, inevitably outrange Germany in resources. But that fact, it is asserted, did not seriously impress Herr Hitler, whose program for a quick campaign caused him to calculate solely on the immediate prospects of victory.

From this standpoint, the great contribution to peace that it was in the power of the American Congress to make was a quick decision to lift the embargo at the earliest possible moment.

As Frederic R. Coudert, an eminent American international lawyer, declared on the eve of war, if the forces of aggression in Germany know "that supplies will be coming to France and Britain from the inexhaustible reservoir of American supply, they will hesitate to engage in general war. I know of no greater action possible in favor of peace today," he added, than to implement the free passage of supplies to Britain and France.

Britain Lets Hitler Propagandize U. S.

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

Britain's Minister of Information, Lord Macmillan, told the House of Lords yesterday he considered Adolf Hitler "our propagandist" in the United States.

Discussing the Information Ministry's functions in wartime, Lord Macmillan said:

"We have always regarded the position of the United States as quite different from other countries.

"The policy is that there shall be no propaganda in the United States of America. We contend that Herr Hitler is our propagandist and no one could be more efficient.

"We prefer in the case of the United States that facts should speak for themselves, but that does not absolve the Ministry from a very important duty.

"In so far as the American people desire information from us on facts, it is our duty to supply these and we do our best to put at their disposal the information that they desire, but the request must come from them."

British Curious as to Reich's Next Move

By J. Emlyn Williams'
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27 — Numerous reports from Berlin of another German peace proposal within the next few days and the sudden visit of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to Moscow have again raised great curiosity among the British public regarding the Germans' next move.

Reichsführer Hitler's conference yesterday in Berlin immediately after his return from the Eastern Front with military and political advisers produces reports that a "political surprise" is to be expected this week end. This is interpreted as meaning that Der Führer will take the opportunity of a speech scheduled for Cologne to make yet another tentative peace proposal. National Socialists, following their usual tactics, have already brought their press propaganda to bear upon this issue, repeating the time-worn arguments that have always been served up as proof that it is absurd to think of a war between Germany and the Western Powers; or perhaps it is more correct to say between Germany and France, since one part of the German propaganda is directed toward telling France what a fine country it is and that the only real warmonger is Britain.

The German View

Germany has no war aims in the west, writes Deutsche Dienst in an official communiqué, just as if the Reich had never set foot in Poland. Meanwhile, the Government organ Völkischer Beobachter declares "this is a foolish war, especially since for the first time since 1914 all conditions requisite for a stable order in Europe now exist. Britain alone wants war."

Any German peace offer, though hardly acceptable to the democracies whose definitely stated war aim is to crush Hitlerism may, however, suffice in opinion of the German leaders as justifying to their own people the contention that Britain is the real aggressor and is out to smash the Reich.

An example of this same propaganda is a small leaflet written in and addressed to the French people, but also sent to American correspondents, which concludes "aggressors are those who, under the guise of an ideal, would unleash a sanguinary world war. For this, French people, your sons are to be sacrificed. . . ."

Italy's Peace Role

These leaflets are mailed from Italy. That country, to judge from its press comments, is doing its utmost to urge peace on the basis that London and Paris must accept the partition of Poland as an accomplished fact. But Britain's answer to this specious argument was supplied by The Times yesterday which, while praising Premier Mussolini for his work "before and since the invasion of Poland as a sincere advocate of peace" rejects his viewpoint, and adds that "Poland is only the latest and most cruelly maltreated of a long series of victims" and that nothing but removal of Hitlerism will alter the democracies' determination to fight to the end in the present war.

Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow, it is felt in informed circles here, must be interpreted as yet another attempt to bring pressure upon Britain and France.

Germans would like to see the democracies interpret his presence there simultaneously with the Turkish Foreign Minister as meaning German-Russian-Turkish co-operation so that the Democracies would hasten to make peace while the going is good.

What the Neutrals Think

But it must also have occurred to the National Socialists as it has to neutral countries, to judge from their press comments, that the very fact Herr von Ribbentrop would have to go to Moscow instead of the long-promised visit of Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff and Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff to Berlin indicates that Russia has momentarily the upper hand. In fact the German people are not slow to realise that their victory in Poland has been very hollow since the Soviet has been enabled to seize so much of East Poland without firing a shot. And it is clear that if Russia decides to go ahead either in the Baltic States or to take Bessarabia from Rumania, neither Germany nor any other power can interfere.

But probably Herr Hitler and his advisers consider their strongest card is that the defeat of the National Socialists may mean the spread of Communism throughout Central Europe and they continue to entertain the hope that the governing circles in London and Paris are still willing to risk an understanding with the Third Reich rather than the chaos which may follow any other course. The recklessness of the National Socialists, based upon Herr Hitler's confession that they have all to gain and nothing to lose, probably enables them still to think this a trump card.

But all indications in official and unofficial circles here indicate that the former belief in the Third Reich as a bulwark against Bolshevism was shattered even before Herr Hitler made the Reich-Soviet pact.

This is the reason why "curiosity" really describes Britain's attitude toward Herr Hitler's next move.

Germans Praise Mussolini

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—The German afternoon press yesterday gave prominence to Premier Mussolini's "strong exhortation" for peace and "Mussolini's battle for reason and peace."

Basing its comment on Il Duce's Saturday speech and on reaction throughout the world, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung observed that "especially neutrals well understood that Il Duce, in an effort to direct the war thirsty democracies' attention to the immeasurable consequences of an expanded war, also represented their interests."

The article continued that "likewise it was understood in Germany that the attitude of Il Duce, behind whom the mobilized power of the Fascist Empire stands, had the axis policy as the basis."

"There still is time from diplomatic and military viewpoints to tread the path which Il Duce pointed out," the article concluded.

Dienst aus Deutschland, a commentary reflecting government views, said that "apparently in agreement with Germany he (Il Duce) once more made poignantly clear to the western powers the responsibility they would have to assume before history if irrevocable actions in West Europe should bring real war and catastrophe."

"In West European capitals this step of Mussolini was interpreted as a continuation of German efforts to split England and France," the commentary said.

But Reichsführer Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter stamped such an attitude as "foolish" because, it said, "with the turning away of France from London the last brake on the Anglo-Saxon war machine would be taken away—namely, cool French reason."

Spanish Council Dedicated to Task Of Reconstruction

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 27 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco, addressing the new Falange National Council yesterday after its 95 members had been sworn in, urged its dedication to the task of Spain's reconstruction without, however, "disinteresting ourselves one single instant in the problems abroad."

He told the Council—Spain's "Congress"—that the Government was taking every possible step to "lessen the multiple afflictions which inevitably follow modern wars."

The Councillors swore allegiance to Spain, the Falange—Spain's one political party—General Franco, and the "fundamental principles of the State and the Spanish revolution."

Canadian Banks Get Exchange Rule

OTTAWA (CP)—Instructions have been given to chartered banks by the Foreign Exchange Control Board that they may use their judgment up to a limit of $1,000 a month in providing foreign exchange for normal traveling expenses of residents of Canada whose business takes them out of the Dominion.

For any amount in excess of $1,000 a month, the bank must refer the application to the Board. This does not mean the banks will give every applicant the limit, but it may go that high if the bank feels the applicant needs that amount for normal business requirements.

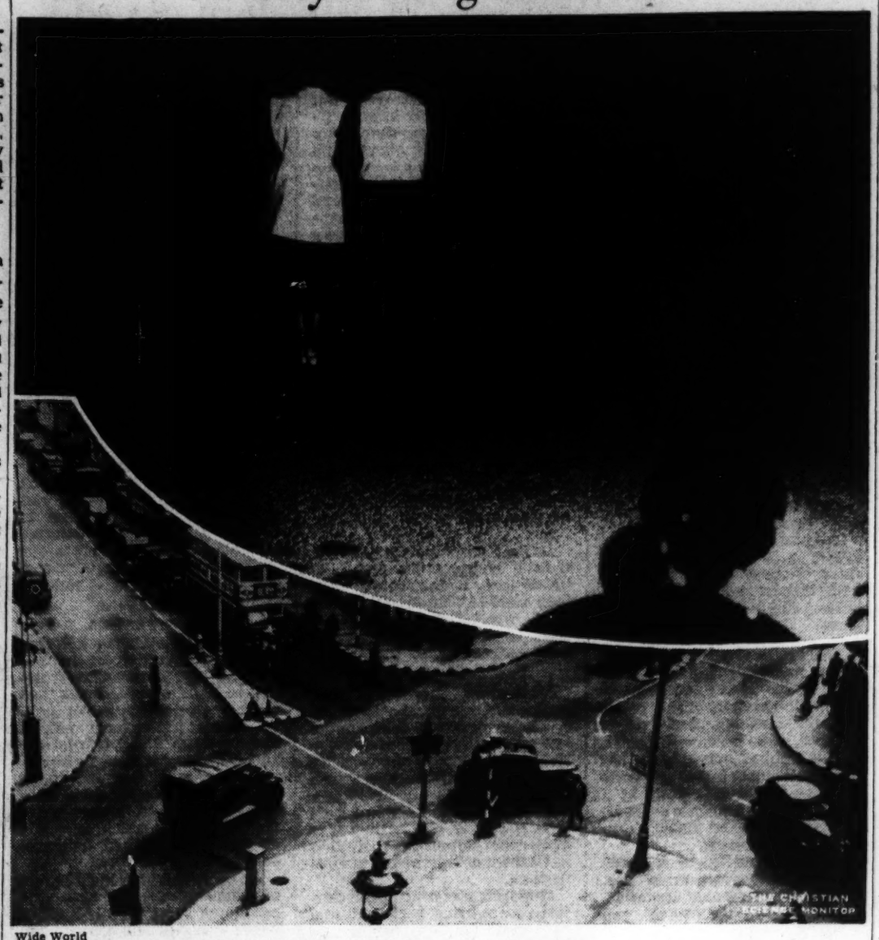
Swedish Liner to Resume

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 27 (AP)—Headquarters of the Swedish-American Line said today the liner Kungsholm, en route from New York, was at Kirkwall, Scotland, and would continue its voyage soon.

It had been reported the liner was intercepted by a British warship and conducted to a British port.

[An authoritative London source disclosed today the Kungsholm was held at a contraband port, but said that its release was expected soon possibly today. It was understood in London that the ship entered a Scottish port voluntarily and submitted to inspection for possible contraband.]

Safety During Blackouts



Wide World

Traffic Measures in London

Upper: London—To decrease the danger of accidents during blackouts there have been developed in England these white coats of varying length for use of pedestrians. This picture was passed by the British censor. Lower: London, England—This photograph, taken here recently, shows the new traffic lines painted white for guiding the traffic in a blackout. Car drivers are able to see the white lines in the event the city is darkened for an enemy air raid.

Britain's War Budget Puts Income Tax at 35 Per Cent

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Great Britain today announced the highest income tax rate in its history.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented Britain's first war budget to the Commoners.

The House, without record vote, quickly adopted essential portions of the budget, putting them into effect immediately.

It provides for an increase in the income tax to 7 shillings to the pound. This means that Britons will pay taxes amounting to 35 per cent of their income. The new rate will be effective until March 31, 1940.

Further Increase Set

After March of next year the rate will be increased to 7s. 6d. This will be impost equivalent to 37.5 per cent of British incomes, and will be effective for the full fiscal year of 1940 to 1941.

The present standard rate is 5s. 6d. to the pound, which is equivalent to 27.5 per cent of British incomes. The World War rate was six shillings to the pound, or 30 per cent.

[These rates are assessed on income in excess of exemptions varying from £125 yearly for single persons to £400 for a married man with three children.

The pound's current rate is $3.96.]

"This great war sets for us a special economic problem of special urgency and gravity," Sir John said.

"Nothing can prevent modern war from being a most potent instrument for the destruction of human life and wealth. Finance is sometimes said to be the fourth arm of defense. If finance failed, then the prop that sustained the whole war would collapse."

He said that it was obviously impossible to pay for the war entirely out of direct taxation and that it would be necessary to make national defense loans on a large scale.

Sir John said a capital levy was being studied but that it did not seem practicable to apply one during the war.

£70,000,000 in Revenue

The new income taxes would produce an extra £70,000,000 this year and £146,000,000 in the next full year, he asserted.

There would be special provisions to "mitigate the severity of the increase where individuals this year experience a substantial drop of earned income."

Where a man earned £1,000 last year and would normally be assessed on that figure this year, but only received £700 this year, Sir John explained, he will be assessed on the latter figure.

All taxes on alcoholic liquor were increased, effective tomorrow. Beer will go up a penny a pint, as it did in 1914.

The tax on spirits was increased 10 shillings per proof gallon.

The tobacco tax went up by two shillings per pound.

Death duties were increased by 10 per cent on estates of from £10,000 to £50,000 and by 20 per cent on larger estates.

Higher Surtaxes

New rates for the surtax, levied in an ascending scale on incomes of more than £2,000, will range from one shilling threepence on the first £500 above £2,000 to nine shillings sixpence in the pound on the portion of an income exceeding £30,000.

These rates are in addition to the basic seven shillings. (It means that income over £30,000 will pay 32.5 per cent.)

Sir John estimated the new beer taxes would produce £11,000,000 this year and £27,000,000 in the next full year.

The new surtax, he estimated, would produce £5,000,000 this year and £8,000,000 in the full 1940-41 year.

Sugar taxes were increased a penny a pound on fully refined products.

Taxes on imported light wines will go up two shillings a gallon and on heavy wines four shillings.

Quebec to Decide Autonomy Issue In Oct. 25 Election

QUEBEC (CP) — Provincial rights as against asserted centralization of Government at Ottawa will be one of the principal issues in the Quebec Provincial elections Oct. 25.

In announcing the elections, Premier Maurice Duplessis Sept. 24 said the Union Nationale Government wished to consult the electors "on questions which should be brought forward in every democratic and parliamentary regime."

Quebec, he said, could not and would not lend itself "to maneuvers which would bring about the ruin of provincial autonomy and, as a result, the ruin of Canada."

"Invoking the pretext of war, declared by the Federal Government, a campaign of assimilation and centralization, manifest for several years, is accentuating itself in an intolerable manner," the Premier said.

He declared that "Quebec intends to preserve its full autonomy and to demand from the Federal authority, such as it may be, the integral respect of rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution."

Little more than three years of the Union Nationale Government's five-year term has expired.

Hicks Quits Communists But Doesn't Tell 'Why'

GRAFTON, N. Y. (AP)—Granville Hicks has resigned from the Communist Party, membership in which he said caused his dismissal from the faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Hicks, dismissed from R. P. I. in 1935 because of what he called "jingoistic Red hysteria," declined to explain his reasons for quitting the party. He formerly taught at Harvard.

How U. S. Men Stayed at Posts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—"Consul General Davis and staff arrived in Berlin."

This telegram to the State Department from Alexander C. Kirk, American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, wrote the last word to another chapter in the story of the American foreign service's devotion to duty.

For Consul General John Kerr Davis, stationed in besieged Warsaw until a few days ago, it means the end of his second beleaguerment. The first was at Nanking, China.

For more than two weeks Mr Davis and his staff of a half-dozen American Consuls and Vice-Consuls, were under fire in Warsaw. Aerial bombs rained about them. They saw the bombing of an adjacent building in which 50 fatalities were found.

The Polish Government had left, and the American Embassy with it, but the Consulate men had remained behind. They abandoned their own building and took over the American Embassy, which had a more secure cellar as a refuge during air raids.

After nearly 20 days of siege, by arrangement with the Germans, the foreigners in Warsaw were permitted to leave in a special train and by automobile. Mr. Davis got out in a car.

Into his long career record will go the telegram which Secretary Hull sent him yesterday:

"The courageous performance of duty by yourself and by all the foreign service officers and clerks of your staff is in the best tradition of the service. I thank you most sincerely."

Among the foreign service officers on Mr. Davis' staff thus commended was Douglas Jenkins, Jr., for whom this was also a second experience under fire. The first, like Mr. Davis', was at Nanking. Mr. Jenkins was there when the Japanese attacked and captured the Capital.

Huge American Plane Being Shipped to Japan

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Mechanics began Sept. 26 dismantling the DC-4, huge four-motor transport plane, for shipment to Japan, where it has been purchased by the Japanese Air Transport Company.

The 42-passenger Douglas airliner, developed as an experimental ship with the aid of four major American airlines, is the world's largest land plane, aircraft engineers said.

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Hope for Balkan Neutrality Focused on Action by Moscow

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept 27 (AP)—With eyes on Moscow for some sign of sponsorship of a strong neutrality bloc in the Balkans, Europe's Southeastern Capitals — especially Bucharest — worked vigorously and apprehensively today to ease all possible causes of conflict.

Diplomatic circles in this Rumanian Capital reported negotiations were under way at Moscow, upon the initiative of Turkey, for Soviet Russian and Italian guarantees of the Balkan status quo.

Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, now in the Soviet Capital, was said in these quarters to be discussing final terms of the proposed pact with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Troops Arouse Anxiety

Apprehensiveness over Russia's intentions, however, persisted among Rumanians—an uneasiness fed by rumors of Soviet troops massed along the Dniester River and prepared to seize Bessarabia at the opportune moment. The Foreign Office sought to allay these fears with denials.

Neutral foreign sources said there were no authentic reports to indicate any significant change in the past few days along the Rumanian-Russian frontier, now greatly expanded by the Red Army's sweep into Poland.

The strength of the Soviet border forces was not known, but large numbers of troops were said to have been in position along the Dniester, which forms the Bessarabian border, since the outbreak of the German-Polish war. However, to date, they were said to have made no aggressive moves.

[Bessarabia, formerly part of the Russian Empire, was joined to Rumania in 1918. Its area is 17,140 square miles and its population, 2,350,000.]

Observers estimated 50,000 Rumanian soldiers were in position along Bessarabia's river boundary, watchful against tse moment the reported neutrality talks might fail.

Rumanians feared any Soviet seizure of Bessarabia might be followed by Hungarian attempts to occupy Transylvania and Bulgarian attempts to occupy Dobruja, both lost to Rumania in the World War's territorial shuffle.

[Transylvania was formerly a province of Hungary. It consists of 21,000 square miles and a population of 2,678,000. Rumanian forces invaded Transylvania in 1916, immediately upon the declaration of war with Austro-Hungary.

[Dobruja, population 387,000 and area 9,000 square miles, was invaded by Bulgaria when it declared war on Rumania in 1916, but Rumanian possession of the area was confirmed in the Treaty of Neuilly.]

Might Change Boundary

Rumania was reported willing to make a token rectification of the Rumanian-Bulgarian boundary to win Bulgaria's participation in the proposed neutrality plan. Hungary was understood to be willing to waive its claim to Transylvania, provided it obtained a guarantee of its present territorial integrity.

As compensation for Rumanian-Bulgarian frontier rectification, Rumania was said to have requested Russia to recognize Rumanian sovereignty over Bessarabia.

Russia's interest in the proposed neutrality pact lay in its desire to insure the Balkans and Eastern Mediterranean against German dominance. Such a pact, it was said, also would protect Italy in its Southeastern European interests.

A survey of authorities and observers of the Balkan situation showed a clear-cut divergence of opinion as to Southeastern Europe's future, especially Rumania's, if negotiations for a Balkan security system fail.

One school believed that Russia, having occupied Eastern and Southern Poland without opposition, was prepared to take advantage of disturbed European affairs by seizing Bessarabia.

These observers supposed that Moscow was confident its armies could overcome Rumanian resistance quickly, and that other nations would refrain from action.

Another school contended the conflicting interests of Germany and Russia in the Balkans and on the Black Sea would prevent the Soviet from taking aggressive action regarding Bessarabia unless Germany's war with Great Britain and France in the West developed an extremely favorable and riskless opportunity.

Rumania Takes Over Entire Cotton Stock

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Rumania, Sept. 27

The War Ministry today took possession of the country's entire cotton stock. Cotton goods, yarns, and cotton wool can be sold in the future only by special permission.

Gasoline containing ethyl no longer is available for private purposes, having been reserved for the Army.

G. O. P. Club Committee Supports Cash-Carry

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Affairs Committee of the National Republican Club adopted a resolution Sept. 26 supporting President Roosevelt's proposed repeal of the arms embargo.

Churchill Reports on the War at Sea

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Following is a partial text of the statement made in Parliament today by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty:

The war at sea opened with some intensity.

All our ships were going about the world in the ordinary way when they were set upon by lurking U-boats carefully posted beforehand.

In the first week our losses in tonnage were half the weekly losses of the month of April, 1917, which was the peak year of U-boat attack in the late war. That was a very serious proportion.

We immediately replied in three ways. First, we set in motion the convoy system. This could be very quickly done for all the outgoing ships but it took a fortnight to organize some from the other end the convoys of homeward bound ships. This system is now in full operation both ways. . . .

Our second reply to the U-boat attack is to ar mall our merchant vessels and fast liners with defensive armament both against the U-boat and the airplane.

Many Ships Are Sailing

For a fortnight past armed ships have been continually leaving the harbors of this island in large numbers. Some go in convoys, some go independently.

This applies not only to the United Kingdom but to our ports all over the world. Thus in a short time the immense mercantile marine of the British Empire will be armed.

As we usually have 2,000 ships on salt water every day, this is a considerable operation. However, all the guns and equipment are ready at the various arming stations together with the proportion of trained gunners to man them and to instruct the crew. . . .

Our third reply is of course the British attack on the U-boat. This is being delivered with the utmost vigor and intensity.

A very large number of attacks have been made by our flotillas and hunting craft. . .

It is no exaggeration to say that the attacks on the German U-boats have been five or six times as numerous as in any equal period in the late war in which, after all, they did not beat us. The Prime Minister mentioned last week the figure of six or seven U-boats destroyed. That was, as he said, probably an understatement and since then we have had some fruitful and hopeful days.

Tenth of Fleet

But even taking six or seven as a safe figure, that is one-tenth of the total enemy submarine fleet as it existed at the declaration of war, destroyed during the first fortnight of the war, and it is probably a quarter or perhaps even a third of all the U-boats which have been employed actively.

But the British attack upon the U-boats is only just beginning. Our hunting forces are getting stronger every day. By the end of October we expect to have three times the hunting force which was operating at the outbreak of the war, while at the same time the number of targets open to U-boats on the vast expanses of the seas and oceans will be greatly reduced by the use of convoys and at the same time the U-boats' means of attacking them will be heavily clogged and fettered.

In all this very keen and stern warfare the R. A. F. and the fleet air arm . . . played an important part both in directing the hunting destroyers upon their quarry and actually attacking it themselves.

Courageous Turned

It was to bridge the gap between what we had ready at the beginning and what we have ready now that the Admiralty decided to use the aircraft carriers with some freedom in order to bring in unarmed, unorganized, unconvoyed traffic then approaching our shores in large numbers.

Risks have to be run all the time in naval warfare, and sometimes grievous forfeit is exacted. The Courageous was attended by four destroyers, but two had to go and hunt a U-boat attacking a merchant ship coming toward England, and when the Courageous turned into the wind at dusk in order to enable her own aircraft to land upon her landing deck she happened, by what may have been a 100 to 1 chance or more, to meet a U-boat in her unpredictable course. . . .

But this hard stroke of war in no way diminishes our confidence in the methods now at our disposal. On the contrary, our confidence in them has grown with every day they have been employed, and I believe that their potency will become the more apparent in proportion as the great numbers of new vessels come into action and in proportion as our hunting officers get the knack of using depth charges by frequent practice. . . .

In the first week our losses by U-boat sinkings amounted to 65,000 tons. In the second week they were 46,000 tons, and in the third week they were 21,000 tons. In the last six days we have lost only 9,000 tons. . . .

Vast Trade Continues

Meanwhile, the whole vast business of our world-wide trade continues without interruption and without prospect of diminution. Great convoys of troops are escorted to their various destinations. The enemy ships and commerce have been swept from the seas. Over two million tons of German shipping is sheltering in German or interned in neutral harbors.

Our system of contraband control . . . is being perfected, and so far as the first fortnight of the war is concerned . . . we have actually arrested, seized, and converted to our own use 67,000 tons more German merchandise than has been sunk in the ships of our own.

Gain in Oil

Even in oil, where we were unlucky in losing some tankers [we had lost 60,000 tons in the first fortnight and have gained 50,000 tons from the enemy], apart from the enormous additional stores we have brought safely in the ordinary way, . . . we have now got more supplies in this country this afternoon than we should have had if no war had been declared and if no U-boats had come into action.

I will now speak a little about the character of this war. From time to time the German U-boat commanders have tried their best to behave with humanity. . . .

But many cruel and ruthless acts have been done. There was the Athenia. Later there was the Royal Sceptre whose crew of 32 were left in open boats hundreds of miles from land. There was the Bazelside, the day before yesterday, 12 of whose sailors were killed by surprise gunfire in an ordinary merchant ship and whose captain died in so gallant a fashion going down with his vessel.

We cannot recognize this type of warfare . . . as other than isolation of the laws of war to which the Germans themselves have in recent years so lustily subscribed.

But it is a measure of the success of our attack on the U-boats in the last few days that they seem, as the Prime Minister has told us, to prefer neutral shipping to our regular merchant ships.

Neutral Ships Sunk

Finnish, Dutch, Swedish, Greek, Norwegian, and Belgian ships have been sunk on the high seas in an indiscriminate manner and with loss of life. In all the far-reaching control, becoming increasingly more intimate, which we ourselves are exercising over the movements of contraband, no neutral ship has ever been put in danger and no law recognized among civilized nations has ever been contravened. . . .

Let it be noted that in the last war one third of the whole vast catalogue of damage done to British and neutral commerce through U-boat attacks was due to 25 experienced professional captains of the old submarine service to Germany.

Officers Scarce

It would seem from this that it will be much easier for our enemies who seek our destruction to build more U-boats than to replace a limited class of highly skilled professional officers and crews of U-boats who are now being captured or destroyed.

Moreover, if we are losing tonnage we are also taking steps to replace it on a far larger scale. Old ships which were laid up are being refitted and prepared for sea.

An enormous building program of new ships of simple character, capable of being rapidly built, is already in full career. . . . We therefore hope to have a much larger margin in the future to meet new forms of attack or new scales of attack.

The House will observe that I have confined myself entirely to U-boat warfare, . . . but after all, the U-boat attack on British ocean-wide commerce was one of the most heartshaking hazards of the last war. It seemed in the early months of 1916 that it might compass our total ruin. Only those who lived through it at the summit know what it was like. . . .

Only Need to Persevere

We have no reason on the information and the experience now to suppose that such a situation will recur. If this surmise, and it cannot be more, should prove correct, what does it mean?

It means that one primary danger is falling into its proper confines and amid all our anxieties we can feel a certain steady measure of assurance that so far as the submarine is concerned, the British Empire and all its friends in every quarter of the globe, will be able to develop their immeasurable latent forces and that the whole strength, wealth, resources, and manpower of those many communities can be concentrated in an ever growing intensity on the task which we have in hand, in which task we have only to persevere to conquer.

Smith and G. O. P. Club Back Arms Embargo Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—President Roosevelt's Neutrality Act revision today had won public indorsement in two quarters of hostility to his political ideas, as Alfred E. Smith, one-time titular leader of the National Democratic Party who bolted its New Deal leadership, and the National Republican Club went to bat for repeal of the arms embargo.

Meanwhile, the points of view of the Nation's steelmasters had three spokesmen in Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of National Steel Company and President of the American Iron and Steel Institute; Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation, with Mr. Weir definitively opposed the pro-repeal action urged by the two latter.

Mr. Smith's support came in the announcement that he will speak over the National Network of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 7 o'clock Sunday night on his conviction that the President's arguments on the issue "are right."

"I am going to give my reasons why the present Neutrality Act should be made to conform with the recommendations made by Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress," Mr. Smith said. "The President has his reasons, and I have mine, and I think they are very good ones, too."

The Smith radiocast will be under the auspices of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, constituted of officials of 15 peace groups and headed by Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association.

Further signalling the acute interest being taken in the neutrality debate in Congress, the National Republican Club made the controversy the subject of its monthly report on the basis that consideration of the question should be "entirely devoid of partisan politics."

"Repeal of the embargo, adoption of a 'cash-and-cary' provision, adequate preparedness to repel foreign aggression in this hemisphere, supplemented by a calm and dignified yet steadfast insistence upon all of our vital rights, will lead us, even in this world aflame, along the true path of peace," the membership urged.

With all three steel-makers stressing that they were speaking only as individuals, Mr. Weir voiced emphatic opposition to Neutrality Act changes, telling reporters that American industry "must give up the profits and employment of any type of business that might drag us into war."

Mr. Fairless' view that arms embargo repeal would preserve neutrality and peace in America was expanded by Mr. Girdler, who saw this action "in accord with the public opinion of the country," as not war-making "in itself, particularly if we have a cash-and-carry provision that materials would not be transported in American ships."

Effectiveness of Subs Cut As Convoy System Operates

(Continued from Page 1)

in operation immediately; why are submarines allowed to sink ships?"

The answer is that to convoy the extensive commerce plying the water of the British Isles, entails an immense organization and requires a certain amount of time for it to function smoothly.

[Mr. Churchill told the Commons that Britain usually has 2,000 ships "on salt water every day" and with characteristic British restraint he described their protection as a "considerable operation."]

However, it would seem that outgoing ships could have been assembled and sent to sea under escort, and thus some sinkings could have been avoided. But, we do not know all the circumstances, and there may be a good reason for the failure to take this precaution immediately war was declared. Not anticipating such prompt submarine activity by Germany, however, will hardly be an acceptable argument.

Code Unreliable

With incoming ships the reason is apparent. In time of peace, any widely distributed code is subject to being compromised and is therefore unreliable. For this reason, merchantmen had no code books, and radio instructions to them would have had to be sent in plain language and would have been invitations for enemy submarines, intercepting the messages, to proceed toward the designated assembly points and find excellent hunting thereabouts.

Now that the convoy system is placed in effect, sinking may practically cease unless Germany again resorts to unrestricted submarine warfare. An occasional ship that is lagging behind its convoy, will be sunk, but the submarine will cease to be the stalker, which so far, has gathered a rather fair bag.

By now, means probably have been provided to assign ports or assembly areas at sea, where incoming freighters will meet and be formed into convoys which will be guarded by escort vessels. Passenger and other fast ships will be met at designated positions. Outgoing ships will be assembled at some central place of departure and escorted as far as may be considered necessary.

How Convoy Operates

The size of a convoy is very elastic. It may be a single fast liner or otherwise valuable vessel, escorted by one or more destroyers, or it may consist of 40 or 50 freighters with whatever number of escorts can be spared for guarding it.

Convoys are roughly classed as either ocean or coastal. During the World War, our convoys were given an ocean escort of an armored cruiser or battleship, for protection against a possible raider. When some 300 miles off the French Coast, a coastal convoy of destroyers joined and the ocean convoy turned toward home. Later, when German submarines extended their operations to the Western Atlantic, it became necessary for a few destroyers to accompany a convoy throughout the entire passage. The British have a number of small, fast vessels known as escort ships and submarine hunters, which were specially designed for coastal convoy work.

Convoys proceed along a prescribed route and are diverted by radio from the known operating areas of submarines. They are so routed that two converging convoys are passed clear of each other. Convoys have the disadvantage of slowing the speed of all vessels to the speed of the slowest vessel.

Vessels being convoyed are assigned positions which they are required to maintain within reasonable limits; otherwise there will be no room for maneuvering and great danger of collisions occurring. Large convoys consist of lines of columns of ships. The distance between ships in column is perhaps 2,000 yards and between the columns, about 1,500 yards.

Difficult to Control

As a rule, convoys are difficult to handle. The merchant captain by reason of this training, is loath to have his ship near other ships and for this reason, convoys continually tend to scatter. Especially so at night, when the ships run darkened. A great deal of a convoy commander's time is occupied in rounding up stragglers.

Promptly at break of day, he has to start whipping the convoy into shape by cajolery, pleas, or threats. Should a ship be torpedoed, he is responsible for the rescue of its crew, or arranging for salvage if the victim remains afloat. As may be inferred, a convoy commander leads a busy life. During the World War, the United States ran a regular school for merchant officers from which great benefit was derived through instruction in convoy duties. This idea was adopted from the British, so they probably have such a sceme in operation again.

There is now no strong German battle fleet to require large numbers of destroyers being tied to the British battle force, and these vessels, together with many small craft which have been constructed for the purpose of hunting submarines, are available for use against them. Notice has been given that the English Channel is mined and doubtless the Elbe Estuary is again full of British mines and submarines, and is subject to intensive patrol by airplanes and surface craft. Germany now has no submarine bases in Belgium, and its submarines will not find it easy to leave or return to Wilhelmshaven and Kiel.

Allies Like Neutrality Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday against selling for export American stock piles of strategic minerals and supplies is distinctly more likely to cut off indirect shipments to Germany than otherwise. The Reich needs many of these supplies—notably rubber and tin—but Britain has abundant sources within its own control.

8. The gradual strengthening of public opinion against certain pressure drives and in favor of arms embargo repeal — when coupled with stringent restrictions on the Executive — is another factor basically favorable to the Allies. Alfred E. Smith's scheduled address in support of the President's foreign policy, intended to counter the radio speeches of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, is more than anything else an appeal to the Roman Catholic Community in the United States. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin has been perhaps the most effective defender in the United States of certain policies of the Reich.

Isolationists Lose Ground

The most striking fact of the last 24 hours undoubtedly has been the weakening of the isolationist group. The drastic neutrality bill cut much ground out from under their feet. In a few short hours, their attitude changed from optimism to poorly concealed pessimism. A well-informed Detroit correspondent, writing after talking with the isolationist leader, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, wrote that Senator Vandenberg was "looking for a way out."

At the same time, the White House announced a "hands-off" policy, the President refrained from leading comment at his press conference, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, having been asked by Senator Vandenberg for his views on the new bill, replied: "The Executive Branch having performed its duty under the Constitution, the matter of the proposed legislation is, of course, now in the hands of the Legislative branch, in whose ability to solve the problem I have complete confidence."

Announcement of "Al" Smith's speech was perhaps the biggest single feather in the Administration's cap. Explaining the anti-Roosevelt leader's decision to speak out, the well-informed New York Daily News wrote today:

"One of the Nation's leading Catholic laymen, Smith is reported to have reached a decision to support the President after Brooklyn churchmen had aroused his indignation by reading as part of their sermons material closely resembling what Father Coughlin has been saying." The churchmen, it was said, went on to direct their parishioners to write Congressmen urging them to oppose repeal of the embargo.

More Offset to Coughlin

President Roosevelt today had as guest for lunch Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago, an associate of Cardinal Mundelein, and representative of a section of the Roman Catholic Church which has long been friendly to the Administration. This luncheon engagement again constitutes an effort to rebut the Coughlin appeal. Moreover, the Administration warmly welcomed the editorial position of the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, supporting the Roosevelt politics. They feel the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's appeals to his co-religionists are sufficiently offset by these various factors.

The operation of the neutrality patrol was well illustrated by President Roosevelt yesterday—as unofficial reports poured in of submarines sighted up and down along the coast. The President said that a few days off Cuba, the patrols picked up a tanker painted gray, its Plimsoll line painted out, all its names and markings obliterated, and flying no flag.

Under the circumstances, said Mr. Roosevelt, this was a highly suspicious craft. The inference was that the tanker might have been a supply ship for submarines, or a disguised destroyer or submarine chaser. The patrol vessels followed the tanker, the President continued, until they discovered that it was innocent. The ship's nationality, name, and destination were not his business to say, concluded Mr. Roosevelt.

Asked what a patrol would have done if the vessel had turned out to be not so "innocent," the President's secretary, Stephen T. Early, said they would have notified the Government chartering the ship—in effect warning it against such practices—and had it been a combat vessel, would have warned shipping in the vicinity.

Present practice, when or if patrol vessels sight a submarine, is to notify Washington, which in turn warns American shipping in the vicinity.

The President's concern about strategic minerals and supplies now held in the United States was in the nature of a warning. He wished to notify sellers and buyers alike that the American Government looks with disfavor any diminution of stock piles now held in the United States. Without identifying foreign buyers, he said they have been bidding in the open market for critical materials, including crude rubber, ferro-grade manganese ore, ferro-manganese, pig tin, metallurgical chrome, and several others.

Most of these materials are available to Britain and France through other really accessible sources, so the intimation is that Germany or other countries for Germany have been making the efforts to buy supplies here.

Evidently, the President is seeking to shut off these supplies by appealing to American holders not to sell abroad. Since many such holders do large amounts of business with the United States Government, the warning may have some effect. Moreover, Congress authorized $100,000,000 for use in buying strategic materials for the stock piles, and the lure of this buying may be decisive in blocking foreign sales.

War Board to Disband

On another key point, the President announced that the War Resources Board, charged with planning for mobilization of American industry in the event of war, would make its report and disband within 10 days or two weeks. Hitherto, many had assumed the Board would continue in office for an indefinite period. And the President publicly and emphatically disavowed a foreword written by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, in a book called "Adjusting Your Business to War" which was written by Leo M. Cherne.

No book, said the President, bore the imprimatur of the Administration, and 90 per cent of the books dealing with strategic and technical military subjects are written by people who know less than nothing about the subject.

Norwegians 'Saw' Sea Battle

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (AP) — The situation off the Norwegian Coast for the last several hours or more remained in question yesterday, in the absence of British, French or German confirmation of reports telling of a "naval battle."

The latest reported action was between noon and 1:40 p. m. (6 and 7:40 a. m. E. S. T.) Sept. 26, off Lister Fjord in Southern Norway. Inhabitants of that region said they clearly saw three warships, two submarines, and smaller warcraft and heard between 30 and 40 shots and the drone of airplane motors.

They said eight or ten merchant vessels steamed toward shore during the activity.

Newspapermen at Farsund, near Lister, questioned by telephone from Copenhagen, said police had forbidden them to talk to any points outside of Norway.

The Norwegian Admiralty discounted any connection between sounds resembling gunfire heard yesterday off Bergen and ships reported maneuvering offshore. An official statement said dynamiting in necessary works on nearby islands caused the explosions and concussions heard and felt in the area.

Meanwhile not a ship was reported sunk yesterday. In 24 days of fighting only 3 days have passed without casualty reports.

Soviet patrol ships were reported to have sighted the periscopes of two submarines at approximately the same time between 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. yesterday at two different spots near Luga Bay in the Gulf of Finland.

The command of the Baltic Sea Red Fleet sent submarine destroyers to the scene.

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Washington Sideglances

Senator Johnson is an isolationist even in his office—Neighbors on 16th Street—The skunk is a little gentleman—War brings obstacles to Capital sightseers.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Practical isolation: The isolationists' battle against President Roosevelt's proposed repeal of the arms embargo is being mapped in the same Capitol office where the anti-League of Nations campaign was planned. It belongs to Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California and its very location proves him a practical isolationist to say the least.

It's a back room in the Capitol that is reached by going upstairs and downstairs and turning to the left and then to the right. Most of the Senators looking for the meeting walked right past and there was a rumor that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, seen in the Capitol corridors that morning was on his way there but never did arrive, despite comments from reporters, "If he could find Paris, he could find this."

Democracy on 16th Street: Premier Mussolini's diatribe in Rome against "Masonic riffraff" cannot be expected to establish especially cordial relations between the Italian Embassy here and its new next door neighbor on upper Sixteenth Street—a palatial Scottish Rite Temple.

As a matter of fact Fulvio Suvich, former Italian Ambassador, before he knew to what use the land was to be put, asked his Government for permission to buy the land on which the Masons are now building — as a protection against "undesirable" neighbors but Rome said "no."

Fine fellow, the skunk: The caustic remarks men are wont to make about the furry, little animal known as the skunk are branded as nothing short of atrocity stories by those in the know at the National Park Service.

The Government's chief expert on the skunk is none other than Dan Beard, Jr., son of the famous naturalist, who vouches for the fact that skunks make interesting pets, even without removal of their scent glands.

The skunk, says Mr. Beard, is a perfect gentleman, but he has his own code of ethics that must be respected. Quick or violent motions and attacks are taboo, and while he really feels quite badly about stirring up the atmosphere, he feels he must as a final resort to his own protection.

Close to home sightseers from the hinterland are having it brought home to them that the United States cannot be as disaffected by this European war as it might like. Hundreds of visitors were disappointed and somewhat startled to be turned away from the Capitol doors last Sunday when the Sunday closing order went into effect as a precautionary measure.

"That there war's in Europe. Why in the world don't they keep it there?" protested one Texan.

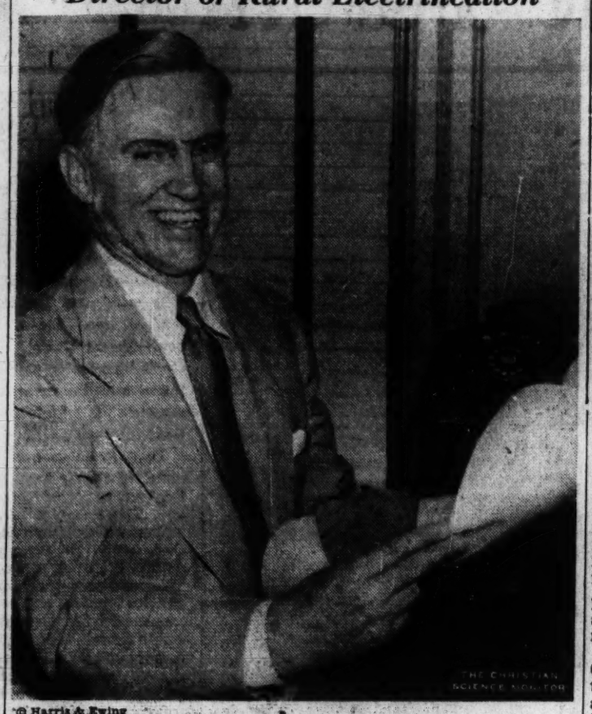
The guard didn't attempt to explain to him or to the many others who made similar comments.

Setting an example: We take it for granted that the Congressmen who deplore the burden of neutrality mail pouring in on them are not the same ones who on Monday of this week inserted 35 pages of their own views in the Congressional Record's appendix.

Actual proceedings of the Senate and House took up less than 15 pages, but Congressmen swelled out the appendix with speeches they wished to mail home or publicize.

"Light of the living": President Roosevelt's last words in his address to Congress last week, . . . "may you by your deeds show the world that we of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living" was taken from the Bible: Psalms 56:13: "For thou hast delivered my soul from death: wilt not thou deliver my feet from falling, that I may walk before God in the light of the living."

Director of Rural Electrification



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Harry Slattery

Former Under Secretary of the Interior who now heads the Rural Electrification Administration. Mr. Slattery was photographed at his desk shortly after taking the oath of office. He succeeded John M. Carmody.

LSU Paid $500,000 To Move Building

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Louisiana State University was listed Sept. 26 as on the losing end of another transaction, with the return of three embezzlement indictments charging a five-story building was moved 162 feet and then moved back again at a cost of about $500,000.

The jury charged embezzlement to Dr. James Monroe Smith, former L. S. U. President now under 42 indictments and charges involving the school, Leon C. Weiss, architect, and Monte E. Hart, contractor.

Assistant District Attorney Conrad Meyer, Jr., alleged Weiss issued an architect's certificate for repairs to Hart and that Hart connived with Smith to get his approval. Total cost of moving the building included $72,000 paid Weiss' firm for plans of a building, which plans later were abandoned.

Banana Growers Of Colombia Win 'Grab Law' Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Supreme Court of Colombia has just handed down a decision declaring that the so-called Banana Intervention Law enacted by the Congress of Colombia in 1937 is unconstitutional in many respects. The provisions of the law declared unconstitutional are those providing for expropriation of banana properties and vesting in the President general powers to intervene in the regulation, control and management of the banana business.

As to expropriation, the Court held that although the Constitutional Amendment of 1936 authorizes the State to intervene in private business for certain limited purposes, it does not authorize expropriation and that the expropriation and operation of private properties by the Government would be incompatible with the power to intervene which presupposes private ownership and management.

The Court pointed out that Colombia has not accepted either the socialistic or fascistic regime and that if the Government should itself take over banana properties, this would be contrary to other provisions of the Constitution which provide guarantees for private property and prohibit the establishment of monopolies either by the Government or individuals.

The Court further held that the provisions of the Banana Law which require the contractual status of the industry to be submitted to the vigilance and regulation of the President constituted an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.

Although the legislation was enacted under the guise of assisting the individual banana producers of Colombia, the producers themselves brought the action to have the law declared unconstitutional, alleging that the law was detrimental to their interests.

Americas Study How to Cushion War Shock

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama — Although the Neutrality Congress of the American Republics in session here intends to leave detailed study and recommendations for economic action to committees of experts, several specific lines of approach have been broached among the delegates.

The over-all need is to protect American economies against the twin excitements of war: First, boom. Then, crash.

Already the raw material producing countries of Latin America feel the upsurge of war demands. Argentina has disposed of surplus wheat to Britain. Metals of the West Coast countries — Bolivian tin, Peruvian copper—as well as Chilean nitrates, find eager markets in wartime. Oil from Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia is at a premium.

Brazil is conspicuously apart from the boom. Brazil's one-crop economy has of late been built around coffee, a wartime luxury. The United States can hardly take up the slack left by Brazil's closing European markets. Germany still offers barter deals, and promises ability to make deliveries, but Brazil and other Latin American countries expect no sizeable German trade to break through Britain's cordon on the seas.

Most Latin American countries are so busy balancing their budgets with war revenues that there is little time to wonder how a boom may be controlled. But Panama is looking down the long ledger, at least a little beyond immediate war profits.

The United States, as chief industrial producer in the Americas, naturally feels a quickening of demand for manufactured goods in Latin America, due to the diversion of German, British, and French energies into war industry. Already Argentina has relaxed the rigid barriers erected against United States products only a few months ago. A new trade treaty is being negotiated.

During the boom period, American economic systems react unevenly. Some countries face the prospect of an exhilarating joyride, sobered by the realization that war's seeming benefits are cruelly deceiving. Experiences of 1914-1918 impel the Americas to think before they rush headlong toward the beckoning flames of war's new bonfires.

Essentially, Panama's task in the economic field is to control the realignments that are coming, in order to safeguard individual countries against being drawn into artificial and untenable positions. For instance, the last war led to vast increases in production everywhere. Some countries emerged with too much land under wheat. Others had too much industrial plant. So the stage was set for failures and the crash. Panama wants to avoid that so far as possible.

Anything approaching controlled economy, or even economic planning, is not to be anticipated at this point. The American Nations meet as equals under laws of their own devising. So far they have carefully avoided the formation of a super-state in this hemisphere. The Declaration of Lima concisely sums up the Panama approach. The Nations meet to co-ordinate "their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation."

Finance engages a large share of attention here, as modern trade rolls on wheels of credit. Latin American currencies must be protected. Argentines have complained that their peso is not rising at a rate commensurate with the improving financial position of the country, but there are those in Argentina who point out the competitive advantage of a low peso in foreign trade.

The United States holds the key to credit moves that may be encouraged by the Panama sessions. But behind credit must be more than the immediate stimulus of loan and trade. Latin America, like Europe, is already extensively in default on loans dating from the last war and post-war period. Panama's greatest opportunity in the economic field is to tackle in serious detail the basic problem of how the United States can buy more Latin American raw materials, so that Latin America can gather foreign exchange to repay loans and buy more products of Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Providence.

Delegates in Panama are keenly aware of this underlying challenge, as yet not even adequately explored in its technical aspects. At least the exploration is urgently advocated by many delegates in Panama.

Netherlands Plane Attacked; 1 Killed

THE HAGUE, Sept. 27 (AP)—The German Ambassador to the Netherlands, Count Julius Zech von Burkersroda, called at the Foreign Office today to express regrets on behalf of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, German Air Minister, for an attack by a German seaplane on a K. L. M. airliner yesterday.

AMSTERDAM (AP)—An unidentified seaplane, attacking from the rear, killed a passenger aboard a Netherlands K. L. M. airliner off the German fortified island of Helgoland Sept. 26 while eight other passengers sat calmly unaware.

Then the seaplane flew off toward Germany.

The assailant's fire continued for five minutes, a member of the transport's crew reported, but most shots struck luggage.

The neutral plane bore the name "Holland" painted in large letters on both sides, and one informant said K. L. M. is the only line in Europe now using the type of transport which was attacked.

Scrap Iron Embargo Imposed by Canada

OTTAWA (CP) — An embargo has been placed on the export of scrap iron and steel from Canada to all countries except Canada's war allies.

Three Neutral Ships Depart; Debate on Sea Wages Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — Three steamships of neutral countries left here today, as conferees representing the National Maritime Union and steamship operators continued negotiations for a new wage and working contract to supersede the one expiring on Sept. 30.

Vessels clearing port were the Drottningholm, of the Swedish American Line; the Henri Jaspar, of the Belgian Line, and the Nea Hellas, of the Greek Line. Each carried few passengers.

The President Adams of the American President Line, arrived here today from a world cruise with 200 passengers, 184 of them Americans, most of them refugees from the European war.

Rotary Hiring Opposed

Meanwhile ship owners notified negotiators for the Maritime Union during a conference yesterday that they were strongly opposed to the rotary system of hiring, one of the Union demands for the proposed contract. The Union seeks a flat $10 monthly increase in all ratings, a war bonus clause written into the contract instead of the existing separate understanding by which last week's strike was terminated, overtime pay for coastwise crews working holiday hours, and a reduction in the list of ratings now exempt from Union considerations.

Simultaneously the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., and Lykes Brothers announced they had reached an agreement with the masters, mates, and pilots, and the marine engineers beneficial associations to increase by 25 per cent the wages of deck and engine room officers employed on their vessels entering war or danger zones. The agreement also granted $300 in insurance to cover the possible loss of personal effects. Other lines are expected to sign a similar agreement with the officers' organization.

The steamship Stavangerfjord, of the Norwegian Line, and the freighter Sommelsdyk, of the Holland-America Line, arrived here Sept. 26, the former bringing 719 passengers, 406 of them Americans, fleeing Europe, and the Sommelsdyk none.

The Rotterdam, of the Holland-America Line steamed from here last night for The Netherlands with a general cargo.

Freight Rates Up

Forwarders declared today that freight rates for Atlantic transportation had risen 100 per cent higher over normal times and foresaw even greater increases.

War risk insurance has been reduced on exports carried on belligerent vessels to Mediterranean ports, including the Black Sea, and to Far East ports by way of the Suez Canal, marine insurance companies announced today. Rates will be 6 per cent against 7½ per cent previously.

Simultaneously New York shippers were warned by the Canadian Department of National Defense that all or some of the lights, fog signals, and other navigational aids on the Canadian coast may be discontinued without further notice.

The 200 members of the crew of the Polish steamship Batory, who left the vessel Sept. 22 rather than take Canadian munitions into the war zone, were paid off today by the Gdynia-American Line. Many of the men, who had been without funds since they came ashore last week, have left to visit friends and relatives in other parts of the country during the 60 days they may remain in the United States on visitors' permits.

Mayor Called to Take Baton In New York Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—A harvest of good music—free for the asking—will be reaped by thousands at Carnegie Hall here from Oct. 1 to Oct. 7, when the music festival sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will be on. For enjoyment of this event, announced by Mayor La Guardia as a suitable attraction for citizens of a Nation at peace, only a written request for tickets is necessary, according to official announcement.

Already there is an invisible waiting line for seats, it was noted and telephoned requests for admission have been so numerous that the rule for putting such requests in written form was necessarily invoked.

America's contribution to music through many varieties of compositions will be celebrated at the festival, which, the Mayor has declared, will be "the most unusual of its kind ever given in this country." The week's program will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the society.

Performances of light opera excerpts, Negro compositions, "swing" orchestra pieces, a children's concert, and two evening programs by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra are arranged.

Mayor La Guardia will appear on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, as leader of the All-City Service Band, playing compositions by John Philip Sousa and other band composers. The band wil be made up of members of the city departments of Fire, Police, and Sanitation.

The society will bear the costs of the festival and from its offices at No. 30 Rockefeller Plaza will endeavor to fill requests for tickets.

"Don't enclose any money or stamps," the announcement by the Mayor says. "The festival is free. Persons writing for tickets should express their first, second, and third preferences for the performances. Of course, there will be a limited number of tickets for this truly amazing festival of American music, but Mr. Buck [Gene Buck, president of the society] and myself will do everything possible to see that the allocation of tickets will be on a strictly 'first come, first served' basis."

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KEENE—Fairfield's Garage, 23 Roxbury St.
LACONIA—J. H. Booth & Son, 128 Messer St.
MANCHESTER—L. H. Whittier, Inc., 40 Merrimack St.
NASHUA—E. S. Lockhart, 37 Elm St.
NEWMARKET—Shelton's Garage.
NO. WOODSTOCK—Nichols & Barney Bros., Main St.
PETERBORO—Union St. Garage.
PORTSMOUTH—City Garage, 185 High St.

The Home Forum

Washington Cathedral

I FOUND Markis Pinner's note after lunch. "Help! The Queen insists on the Cathedral this afternoon. Can you come? Polonius?

Hamlet."

Below this heart's cry was a drawing of a boy, reluctance visible in every limb, accompanying a stern maiden lady into the gaping gloom of a medieval church, and it was captioned: "Oph. O help him, you sweet heavens!"

This ready taking of words out of Ophelia's mouth can be understood when one knows that I had taken Markis, the week before, to see Maurice Evans. The boy had been immensely stirred by the zest and marvel of the work. His laughter-loving sensitiveness drank in its humor, and his quick memory had interlarded the Pinner speech with Shakespeare ever since. Our plannings to visit the Zoo and Mount Vernon were "enterprises of great pith and moment." If I made a joke, it was: "Marry, well said: very well said." Mr. Maploony had become, in privacy, Polonius; Miss Abby Chillom, his aunt, was the Queen. He and I were Hamlet and Horatio interchangeably, depending on who was giving orders.

* * *

"The foils, Maploony!" I said (for this thing is contagious). "My lord of Denmark calls for rescue."

"What are you talking about?" Mr. Maploony asked with excusable wonder.

"Your Miss Chillom is about to cram the Cathedral down Markis's already sight-distended throat. We are asked to join the party—as a leaven. Why can't she let up on his education for a while?"

"You'd spoil the boy in a month," Mr. Maploony said.

"And you two would turn him into a second Samuel Johnson, if you could. One has to build fires under some boys, I admit; but Markis is a-quiver with inclinations to learn, which is almost all that one can ask at his age. The trouble with most educators is that they forget their youth. They forget that they reached the Apostles by way of the gypsies. They got a love for reading by reading what they loved instead of the exalted sawdust on the examiners' lists. It Miss Chillom wants Markis to be overwhelmed by the Cathedral, she should have contrived a way for him to discover it."

* * *

"It's fortunate for society that you have no children," Mr. Maploony said. "They'd be mistaken for wild goats. They'd be gypsies, all right, but they'd never get to the Apostles. Never."

"I see you side with those who have no faith in man's, in a boy's intrinsic ineradicable goodness. There's the difference between the true educator and the pedagogue. One assists the divine inborn seed to grow, the other mistakes discipline for creation. Discipline, of course; but which comes first in the career of a plant, the sun or the pruning shears? Boys, Maploony, are closer to the Apostles than you think, but dragging them to see these expensive effigies isn't going to make them more aware of it. Markis's instinct in sending that SOS was sound."

* * *

Our taxi turned into the grounds of the great ecclesiastical structure which, although only half completed, already dominated Mount St. Alban and the entire northwestern quarter of the city. Miss Chillom and the boy were waiting at the entrance. The sprightly spinster was in her element and I had to admire her verve at the scent of culture ahead. The Cathedral was her child. And now she had a chance to dandle it on her knees and show us its good points. Markis, in his best blue suit, dropped his expression of a captured faun being led to Sunday School and murmured slyly to me as we went inside: "For this relief, much thanks."

"Think of it as an undiscovered country," I whispered back. For, after all, if a great experience has to be thrust upon one, apathy is a foolish attitude and hostility worse.

A pilgrim aide welcomed us within and, after a short wait until a clot of tourists had collected, preluded our visit to the finished sections with a concise and illuminating lecture.

The Cathedral is a world within a world and has been thirty years a-building, with the most impressive part of the construction still to come. It will be a tenth of a mile long, when done, and the central tower will be a twentieth of a mile high. The west façade with its deeply recessed porch will resemble the front of the Cathedral at Canterbury.

Learned people have laughed heartily at Ruskin for calling the Cathedral at Milan "frozen music." Yet this Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, if it must be caught in a word, is truly a symphony in stone. From hearing a symphony one carries away two things, the majestic impression of the whole, the bewildering richness of its parts. And those are precisely the effects on me of a visit to this great work of Gothic art.

* * *

The simple tremendousness of the Sequoia-like columns of stone remind me simultaneously of a night under the Big Trees of California and of Bryant's line: "The groves were God's first temples." This is the skeleton of might. Then the eye is drawn, after its upward flight, to the windows stained with dyes so rich and designed so variously that even Keats would have felt satisfied and settled in his heart. And, after this, the eye is importuned again to note and interpret the foliage of this forest, the vaulted symmetries, the interwoven details symbolic of the inexpressible.

And then one gives up, realizing that no amount of looking can digest these characters. The great apse with its sanctuary, the choir with its long side chapels, the transepts, the nave, the baptistry, the triforium galleries, the lofty clerestory walls, the ornamental chancel and altar—these begin to crowd on one and demand and one wishes to recapture that first effect of monumental simplicity. And this is when I leave the place.

* * *

On that afternoon I did leave it, Markis stealing out with me, while Miss Chillom and Mr. Maploony went on to inspect the Bethlehem Chapel, the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea, and the rest of the completed wilderness. The boy and I sat down outside in the gardens of boxwood and yew and cedars of Lebanon. Eastward the city fell away, a carpet of unimportance from that height and distance. This fourteenth-century pile at our backs seemed now the reality, those streets and buildings, blurring into a faded saffron, the unreality. Those eternal interests which, down there, we postponed from hour to hour, from day to day, with unimaginable obtuseness, here solicited the heart. These piled stones were a promise and a warning: a promise that the divine offer never would be withdrawn, a warning not to try the divine patience too far. Their mute majesty—

* * *

"Oh, here you are!" Miss Chillom's voice interrupted our fruitful silence. "Were you tired?"

"Filled," I said. "Come sit down. Every church should have a garden at its door."

"How much did you say it had cost already? $12,000,000?" Mr. Maploony asked.

"Yes, and they estimate it will run to $30,000,000 before it's completed," Miss Chillom said.

"Whew!" Markis whistled. "That's a lot of money for a place to say your prayers."

"Markis! That's sacrilegious!" Miss Chillom exclaimed.

"He didn't mean it so," I said, irritated at her lack of discernment. "How can anybody look at the seeming vanity of these soaring stones without asking himself the same question? The justification can be found, I think; although, as Markis intimates, one's prayers are equally effectual from this garden."

"How did they raise the money to put up those cathedrals in Europe you were telling me about?" Markis asked. "Wasn't everyone as poor then as the mice that are supposed to go with churches?"

"They were more direct in those days. Instead of raising money to raise a cathedral, they raised the cathedral. The whole community contributed the work of their hands. It was a labor of love and devotion, handed on from generation to generation, until the stupendous dream stood there in stained-glass and stone. Today the checkbook stands between. It adds speed, but it insulates from the immediacy of feeling of participation. This is a national cathedral, the future Westminster Abbey of the nation, yet you notice that the work has been halted because funds have given out. In the old days—"

* * *

Mr. Maploony had looked at his watch. "If we are going to attend that garden party, Abby, we should be leaving."

Miss Chillom sighed. "I hate to tear myself away, but Mrs. Dunwiddie would never forgive me." She turned to Markis and me. "I hope we shall have the pleasure of your company?"

"To the garden party?" I asked. "Thanks, I think Markis and I have a previous engagement. We're going to see the crocodiles fed, instead."

"You are incorrigible!" Miss Chillom exclaimed. "But, of course, each one to his liking."

"Precisely."

"Marry, well said: very well said," I heard in a small voice by my ear.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Gray Day

The day
Was entirely gray,—
A sunless, blueless gray,
Yet it
Was tinted with exquisite
Beloved music—
Though grayly
It wore on, it was gaily
Colored because of a kitten's
Deep purr
And her warm fur—
And last, it was dyed fast
With purple and blue and old
Rose, and gold
Bright as laughter,
By a letter after
The postman passed—

What if the day
Were entirely gray—

ELAINE V. EMANS

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Weather as Wanted

FROM THE TIME we crossed the green mountains of Puerto Rico until we sighted the Island of Margarita to starboard we saw nothing but the tops of clouds and the blue sea below. A line in my log-book: "The little clouds spread far. They looked like white scrambled eggs." I flew at 8,000 feet most of the way, bucking head winds of probably thirty miles an hour.

The coast of Venezuela in the hazy distance was my first glimpse of South America. As we drew near I saw densely wooded mountains and between them wide valleys of open plains and jungle. I had never seen a jungle before. Like the purple cow which one would rather see than be, close-knit tropic jungles are in a pilot's eyes about the least desirable of all possible landing places. . . .

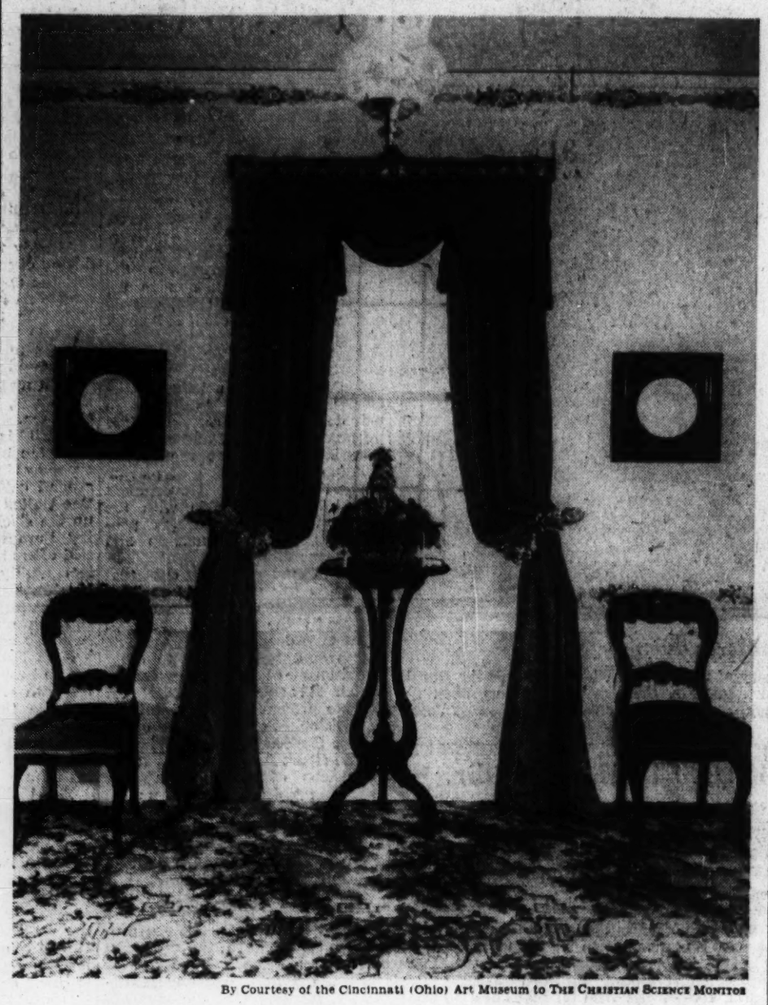
A few miles inland lay the red-roofed town of Caripito, with squat oil tanks on the outskirts. There was a splendid airfield, with paved runways and a well-equipped hangar. . . .

While the Electra was appropriately refreshed with gasoline, its crew were guests at a luncheon prepared and served in the hangar. An elaborate and delicious meal it was, running the gastronomic gamut from grape-juice to beefsteak and fruitcake. . . .

At my place at the table were orchids such as denizens of drab cities to the north wear only on extravagant occasions. In this lush country the lovely blooms grow wild, as commonplace as the poppies of California. Mine seemed beautiful even against the dingy setting of a crumpled flying shirt.

Rain clouds hung thick about Caripito as we left on the morning of June third. We flew over jungles to the coast, and then played hide-and-seek with showers until I decided I had better forgo the scenery, such as it was, and climb up through the clouds into fair weather. An altitude of 8,000 feet topped all but the highest woolly pinnacles.

In such a maneuver lies a recurrent delight of flying. Often one can find the weather wanted, at one level or another. As on this and many other days, the pilot sees the rain slant against the land below. Horizontally, distant views are blotted out; vertically, clouds droop to shroud the shoulders of mountains, or weep upon the jungled plain. But how many of the earthbound realize the relative nearness of sunlight above the cloud-covering? How many know that perhaps only three thousand feet above the gray dank world, my plane, if I will it, may emerge into sunlight over a billowy sea of clouds stretching away into blue infinity?—AMELIA EARHART, in "Last Flight." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)



By Courtesy of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VICTORIAN PARLOR

RECENTLY THERE HAVE been presented to the Cincinnati Art Museum relics of a landmark of Cincinnati. From the house of William Cary (uncle of Alice and Phoebe Cary) three rooms and a stairway have been added to the museum's collection. With slight alterations necessary for the purposes of exhibition, these rooms are shown intact, with their original furnishings arranged in accordance with the taste of the period. The original paneling and mantels are included.

This photograph shows a detail of the parlor, decorated in the style of the middle Victorian era (1860-1870). During this interval there was less fussiness and more restraint in ornamentation than prevailed in the high period of Victorianism.

It is interesting to note that museums today show decorative household arts in their original setting, if possible, so that the spectator may perceive the decorative objects in the environment for which they were intended.

The Individuality of a Woman's Farm

THEY DROVE WESTWARD toward Norway Creek, and toward a big white house that stood on a hill, several miles across the fields. There were so many sheds and outbuildings grouped about it that the place looked not unlike a tiny village. A stranger, approaching it, could not help noticing the beauty and fruitfulness of the outlying fields. There was something individual about the great farm, a most unusual trimness and care for detail. On either side of the road, for a mile before you reached the foot of the hill, stood tall osage orange hedges, their glossy green marking off the yellow fields. South of the hill, in a low, sheltered swale, surrounded by a mulberry hedge, was the orchard, its fruit trees knee-deep in timothy grass. Anyone there-abouts would have told you that this was one of the richest farms on the Divide, and that the farmer was a woman, Alexandra Bergson.

If you go up the hill and enter Alexandra's big house, you will find that it is curiously unfinished and uneven in comfort. One room is papered, carpeted, over-furnished; the next is almost bare. The pleasantest rooms in the house are the kitchen—where Alexandra's three young Swedish girls chatter and cook and pickle and preserve all summer long—and the sitting-room, in which Alexandra has brought together the old homely furniture that the Bergsons used in their first log house, the family portraits, and the few things her mother brought from Sweden.

When you go out of the house into the flower garden, there you feel again the order and fine arrangement manifest all over the great farm; in the fencing and hedging, in the windbreaks and sheds, in the symmetrical pasture ponds, planted with scrub willows to give shade to the cattle in fly-time. There is even a white row of beehives in the orchard, under the walnut trees. You feel that, properly, Alexandra's house is the big out-of-doors, and that it is in the soil that she expresses herself best.—From "O Pioneers!" by WILLA CATHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

There Is Nothing to Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MASTER'S WORDS (John 6:20), "It is I; be not afraid," have never ceased to bring courage and calm to receptive hearts. Why do these simple words bring comfort, and why need we "be not afraid"? As Jesus walked upon the waves, manifesting the ever-present Christ, which reveals man as God's likeness or expression, having dominion over all the earth, he used these words to reassure his frightened disciples. He proved their fear to be without foundation or cause.

These gracious words of Christ Jesus have never lost their healing power, even though they were spoken nearly two thousand years ago. The disciples had that day witnessed marvelous demonstrations of the power of God—works so fraught with love for humanity that their glory outlives the centuries. They had seen their Master heal the sick by spiritual means, and feed a multitude of five thousand with "five barley loaves, and two small fishes" (John 6:9). These healings of disease and lack, so incredible to the material senses, Jesus accomplished through his clear recognition of the ceaseless operation of spiritual law, which annuls so-called material law. And when the people would have taken him "by force, to make him a king" (John 6:15), because of his mighty works, he departed into a mountain alone to pray, while his disciples went down to the sea.

It was a stormy night, and Jesus had not rejoined them. But as they labored against the wind and waves, they saw him approaching the ship, walking on the water. Realizing their fear, he said to them, "It is I; be not afraid." That the disciples gave heed to the Master's words is evident, for the record says (John 6:21), "They willingly received him into the ship: and immediately the ship was at the land whither they went."

Mary Baker Eddy, who labored unselfishly to give her discovery of Christian Science to the world, speaks of Christ Jesus thus on page 54 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "With the affluence of Truth, he vanquished error. The world acknowledged not his righteousness, seeing it not; but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced." Christ Jesus knew that material distance and time do not exist in the universe of Mind. He recognized spiritual law, the law of divine Truth and Love, to be the only law, and this understanding gave him dominion over sickness, sin, and death—over all material beliefs.

In our own age, Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, the divine law of Life. And on page 410 of Science and Health she has written, "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'"

Christian Science, repeating the works of Christ Jesus, heals all manner of sickness, sin, and limitation. A woman who was employed found it necessary, because of a new ruling, to submit to a medical examination in order to keep her position. To her, the experience was a trying ordeal, and the doctor's verdict was that she had serious heart trouble and was therefore not qualified to continue with her work. Although there had been no previous indication of such physical disorder, this suggestion seemed to take root in her thinking. Fear of unemployment made her ill, and one night when alone she seemed, indeed, to be facing "the last enemy." Then she began to listen for the voice of Christ, Truth, as she had been taught to do in Christian Science, and to the verdict of God, the all-knowing Mind, that man is whole and perfect. This verdict outweighs and annuls all other verdicts, and rules out the testimony of the physical senses as false and powerless. As morning dawned, she felt the presence of the healing Christ, and her complete healing followed. Another position was obtained which involved heavier work and greater responsibility; but she found her health, strength, and ability more than equal to the demands of this new work, which was accomplished without fear or difficulty.

In his prophecy concerning the appearance of the Christ to humanity, Isaiah declared (Isaiah 9:7), "Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." So, when the world seems filled with a sense of instability and fear, all who listen understandingly may hear the voice of Christ, Truth, saying, "It is I; be not afraid," and be comforted.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

NO HAY NADA QUE TEMER

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS PALABRAS DEL MAESTRO (Juan, 6:20): "Yo soy; no tengáis miedo", nunca han dejado de traer ánimo y calma a los corazones receptivos. ¿Cómo es que estas palabras sencillas traen consuelo, y por qué necesitamos nosotros este "no tengáis miedo"? Cuando Jesús andaba sobre el mar, manifestando el Cristo siempre presente, que revela al hombre como semejanza o expresión de Dios, teniendo dominio sobre toda la tierra, usó estas palabras para dar confianza a sus asustados discípulos. Probó que el temor de ellos era sin base ni causa.

Estas palabras bondadosas de Cristo Jesús jamás han perdido su poder curativo a pesar de haberse pronunciado hace casi dos mil años. Aquel día los discípulos habían sido testigos de maravillosas demostraciones del poder de Dios,—obras tan llenas de amor a la humanidad que su gloria sobrevive a los siglos. Habían visto a su Maestro curar a los enfermos por medios espirituales y dar de comer a una multitud de cinco mil hombres con "cinco panes de cebada y dos pececillos" (Juan, 6:9). Estas curas de enfermedad y de escasez, tan increíbles para los sentidos materiales, Jesús llevó a cabo por su reconocimiento claro de la operación incesante de la ley espiritual, la cual anula la ley material, así llamada. Y cuando la gente estaba a punto de venir y tomarle "por fuerza para hacerle rey" (Juan, 6:15) a causa de sus poderosas obras, se fué a una montaña, él solo, para orar, mientras sus discípulos bajaron al mar.

Era una noche tempestuosa, y Jesús no había aún venido a ellos. Pero cuando estaban luchando contra el viento y las olas, le vieron acercándose a la barca, andando sobre las aguas. Comprendiendo su temor, les dijo, "Yo soy; no tengáis miedo". El que los discípulos hicieron caso a las palabras del Maestro es evidente, porque el Evangelio dice (Juan, 6:21): "Gustosos pues, le recibieron en la barca; y llegó luego la barca a la tierra adonde iban."

Mary Baker Eddy, que trabajó desinteresadamente para dar al mundo su descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, habla así de Cristo Jesús en la página 54 de su libro "SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES" (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Con la afluencia de la Verdad, venció el error. El mundo no reconoció su justicia, porque no la vió; pero la tierra recibió la armonía que su ejemplo glorificado introdujo." Cristo Jesús supo que la distancia material y el tiempo no existen en el universo de la Mente. Reconoció la ley espiritual, la ley de la Verdad y el Amor divinos, como ley única, y este entendimiento le dió dominio sobre la enfermedad, el pecado y la muerte,— sobre todas las creencias materiales.

En nuestra época, Mary Baker Eddy descubrió la Ciencia Cristiana, la ley divina de la Vida. Y en la página 410 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) ella escribió: "La práctica del Cristianismo científico empieza con la nota tónica de la armonía en las palabras de Cristo: '¡No tengáis miedo!'"

La Ciencia Cristiana, repitiendo las obras de Cristo Jesús, cura toda clase de enfermedad, pecado y limitación. Una mujer que tenía un empleo, halló que era necesario, a causa de un reglamento nuevo, someterse a un examen médico para poder seguir con su trabajo. Para ella esta experiencia fué una prueba mortificante, y el dictamen médico fué que ella tenía un padecimiento cardíaco bastante serio y que, por tanto, no estaba capacitada para continuar con su trabajo. Aunque anteriormente no había tenido ninguna indicación de tal desorden físico, esta sugestión parecía echar raíces en su pensamiento. El temor de estar sin empleo la hizo enferma, y una noche que estaba sola en casa parecía hallarse cara a cara con "el último enemigo". Entonces se puso a escuchar la voz de Cristo, la Verdad, como la Ciencia Cristiana le había enseñado a hacer, y el veredicto de Dios, la Mente que todo lo sabe y que declara que el hombre es completo y perfecto. Este veredicto sobrepasa y anula a todas las otras decisiones y desecha el testimonio de los sentidos físicos como falso y sin poder. Al amanecer sintió la presencia del Cristo sanador y experimentó una cura definitiva. Consiguió otro empleo, que requería más trabajo y mayores responsabilidades; pero ella encontró que su salud, fortaleza y habilidad eran más que suficientes para las exigencias de su nuevo trabajo, que llevaba a cabo sin temor ni dificultad.

En su profecía respecto a la aparición de Cristo a la humanidad, Isaías declaró (Isaías, 9:7): "Del aumento de su dominio y de su paz no habrá fin." Así, cuando el mundo parece estar lleno de un sentimiento de incertidumbre y temor, todos los que escuchan con entendimiento pueden oír la voz de Cristo, la Verdad, diciendo: "Yo soy; no tengáis miedo", y cobrar ánimo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Two Orange Trees From Brazil

IT SO HAPPENED that in the year 1873 two orange trees from Bahia, Brazil, made their way to Washington, D. C., whence they were sent by an official of the United States Department of Agriculture to his friend Mrs. Tibbets in Riverside, California. The timid "orphans" were from an arboreal race bearing a type of seedless orange new to this country and said by experts to be a bud sport of the Selecta grown in Portugal. Rather incongruously this imported race came promptly to be known as the Washington Navel because the United States Department of Agriculture had first brought it to Washington. . . .

The two Brazilian youngsters which grew up to be the parents of the modern myriads in the navel orange division of the industry became ultra-Californians in short order. They liked California better than Brazil, Riverside better than Bahia. It is an established fact that all orange trees do better in the relatively cool but sheltered climate of southern California than in the hotter climes of their nativity. . . .

Orange romance reaches its apogee in the blossoms, which suggest bridal coronets, and from which fragrant perfume is made. It has been found that half the blossoms of the tree may be picked without the slightest injury to the fruit. Each full-grown tree produces some fifty pounds of blossoms, of which twenty-five may be used for perfume. It takes the pluckings from two good trees to yield a single ounce of the precious essence. —From "Golden Tapestry of California," by SYDNEY A. CLARK. (New York: McBride.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1939

Setback for Women Charged to Fascists

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 27 (AP)—Declaring that Fascism makes its "most dangerous attacks" long before "guns are brought to bear," Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Vermont author, asserted today that we should be able to protect our democracy by studying their methods.

"Among the forerunners of the Fascist totalitarian whirlwind is always a sudden flaring up of hateful racial prejudice, and attempts to turn back the clock in the life of the modern woman," she said in an address prepared for the opening session of the annual three-day convention of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs.

"What the prowling Fascist spirit is always looking for is some way in which a thrust at the ideal of individual freedom may be delivered, while seeming to defend something democracy really prizes. 'Back to the home for women' is a typically sly Fascist slogan, sly and underhanded, because of the unacknowledged change in the meaning of 'home.'" She said that through many organizations, forums and private individuals we were making "fine progress" in organizing "defenses" against intolerance.

"It is essential," she said, "for all citizens—not only women—to resist energetically the wasteful and foolish Fascist tendency to try to make twentieth-century women live in the age of the cave-man."

Dr. Caroline S. Woodruff, Past President of the National Education Association, traced 100 years of teacher education, and brief greetings from the State were brought by Gov. George D. Aiken and Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills. Mrs. Earle S. Brown of White River Junction, President of the Vermont Federation, and Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Ludlow, Conference Chairman, welcomed the delegates.

Mrs. Albert E. Chittenden of Auburn, Maine, was conducting sessions at which Dorothy Thompson, journalist; Ralph E. Flanders, industrialist, and Dr. Thomas P. Brockway of Bennington College were listed to speak.

Mayor's Taxpayers' Folder Questioned by State Tax Head

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long today took exception to data purporting to explain how the tax rate for the City of Boston is determined and how that tax rate has been distributed this year, which is contained in a leaflet issued by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and sent out with statements to taxpayers.

The folder does not reflect the truth s far as the State tax is concerned, Commissioner Long said.

The Mayor's explanatory folder points out that this year's State tax is $4.58 as compared with $2.53 in 1938.

Commissioner Long, on the other hand, points out that the State tax this year totals $18,000,000 as compared to $19,000,000 in 1938, and that Boston's ratio is about the same—that the State tax has gone down, not up.

Commissioner Long contends that the City in making the folder has taken the gross amount the City gives to the State without consideration of grants which the State gives to the City. He said a large portion of the State tax is returned to the City and that in one item captioned "Beyond the Control of the Mayor," an item of $6,449,220 in the State tax contains a part of the 1938 deficit.

Failing to Pass Offset at B. U.

Fifteen out of a group of 25 students taken under Boston University's experimental wing in 1937 after they failed to pass entrance examinations, are reported out of the "educational test tube" and recommended as ready to take up work as third-year students.

Report of this challenge to traditional theories about formal, standardized university entrance requirements comes from Prof. Donald Born, assistant co-ordinator of the two-year curriculum of the "test tube." The study course, by explanation of Mr. Born, includes a "core curriculum," of many subjects, from astronomy to music, plus special electives.

"The success of the students," Prof. Born said, "shows beyond a doubt that the traditional entrance requirements keep out many students who could do excellent college work if given an opportunity.

"The experiment also paves the way for the introduction of experimental two-year courses in every college in the country, serving on the one hand to indicate students who really should stay in college, and on the other hand to prepare the unadapted for useful lives in the world."

"Unlike the usual first two years in college, all the 'core' subjects are correlated as to their place in the scheme of American civilization. Students don't get an exhaustive grounding in every subject, but they do get all the basic principles, with the result that they may be better grounded generally than are some students who complete a regular four year course."

Dean Jesse B. Davis, of B. U.'s School of Education, and Prof. Franklin C. Roberts pointed out that students in the experimental course "were above the medium average for sophomore college students of the country in cultural tests."

They're Swastika-less Whales!

Whales, like submarines reported to have been sighted off New England shores, "do not display swastikas—and there are many whales off Boston and Cape Cod," Capt. Henry Edin, skipped of the Swedish motor ship Hjelmaren, remarked on docking this afternoon at Boston.

Captain Edin characterized reports of U-boats off the New England coast as "bunk."

"I saw several whales on the way into Boston," he said, "and if I had a vivid imagination and a desire for the spectacular, I could easily call them U-boats.

"But U-boats are not cruising 3,000 miles to the New England coast—using up valuable fuel—it is ever so much easier to lay off the British Isles and let the boats come to them. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that not a single British ship has been attacked in New England waters. The German 'subs' are undoubtedly refuelling at Russian ports on the White Sea."

The German liner Bremen, Captain Edin declared, is probably at some Russian port, "the only place it could go without being reported."

Governor Says Pay Rise Only Fair

Commenting today on his order granting pay increases of $1,245 annually, retroactive to June 1, to four State Police Lieutenants, Governor Saltonstall said: "It was an injustice created by a predecessor of mine, and the wage scale they now enjoy is a fair one, the Commissioner says."

This boost brings the annual salaries of the four men to $4,065 from $2,820, an increase which under the customary step-rate system would take four to five years.

Representative Ralph E. Williams, (R) of Danvers, cousin of one of the Lieutenants said that he had asked Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, and later Governor Saltonstall, to adjust the pay of his cousin, Lieut. Harold B. Williams of Danvers, whom he maintained, had been underpaid since the Curley Administration in 1935.

At that time, the Representative declared, under "Rule 16" approved by former Governor Curley, certain members of the State Police were made Lieutenants with pay increases and "my cousin," a career man in the State Police, was not included in the increases. The record is there," he said, and speaks for itself.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Light scattered showers this afternoon and tonight, followed by cloudy and somewhat warmer; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 50's. Thursday fair and somewhat warmer; moderate easterly winds, diminishing and shifting to westerly by Thursday.



Maine: Mostly cloudy with showers tonight and in the east portion Thursday morning; slowly rising temperatures tonight and Thursday.

Rest of New England: Showers this afternoon and tonight somewhat warmer tonight; Thursday generally fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds shifting to westerly and diminishing over south portion tonight and over north portion Thursday morning and overcast weather with showers tonight. Thursday broken clouds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	45	Minneapolis	44	44
Chicago	46	46	New Orleans	74	74
Denver	49	50	New York	51	50
Helena	60	59	Norfolk	71	71
Kansas City	48	48	Philadelphia	59	54
Los Angeles	61	61	St. Louis	52	52
Miami	75	72	San Francisco	59	59
			Washington	59	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 27.
B—Minimum, Sept. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:34 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 10:52 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:03 p. m.

Political 'Ads' Defended by Cahill

Political advertising is as necessary to the success of the politician as newspaper advertising is to that of the merchant, according to Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

"No man can afford to ignore advertising with the attitude, 'I know it all,'" Mr. Cahill said at the opening of the 1939 educational course of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Edison Auditorium, Boston, last night.

"In a democracy such as ours, no matter what your position or office, it is not a success unless the people know something about it. Any man elected to public office who receives thousands of letters and telegrams of congratulation and the day after election ignores them, pays the price later, as the people will say, 'He only knew us when he wanted our votes.'"

Council to Award 33rd Degree To Group of Masons

The Thirty-Third Degree—highest Masonic honor that can be attained—will be conferred tonight on a large class of prominent Freemasons, in full ceremonial form at the Hotel Statler, Boston, by the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. This degree is honorary and cannot be purchased. It is conferred for meritorious and outstanding service.

Delegates attending the 127th annual meeting of the Supreme Council, in session in Boston since Sept. 22, met in a general session today for transaction of business. An executive meeting was held after luncheon and sections of the international conference of Supreme Councils of the World, met at the same time.

Wives, daughters, and sisters of delegates attended a style show at the Jordan Marsh Company store in the forenoon and will be tendered a reception at 7 p. m. at the Statler, followed by dinner and an entertainment.

La Guardia Lauds Housing Projects

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York, addressing the Rotary Club yesterday, praised Public housing and slum clearence projects as means by which private property is rehabilitated, and accident, crime and other detrimental factors decreased.

The New York Mayor, keeping a "date" made on Rhode Island Day at the World's Fair, said subsidized housing is necessary where private capital cannot supply homes that are "sanitary, cheerful and safe" at rents within reach of the poorly-housed.

He advised Mayor John F. Collins, who contemplates a housing project in this city, to "be ready with your plans and your program," if he would obtain the required Federal funds when available.

Brown's President In 'Stay-Out' View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27—Failure of the United States to do its share in establishing the peace ideals for which the last World War was fought "provide the basis for my belief that we should stay out of the present war," President Henry M. Wriston of Brown University declared today.

"It would be a tragic jest if we should again play a principal role in fighting, and then revert once more to only a negative role in making and maintaining the peace," he said, addressing the entire undergraduate body and members of the faculty at an assembly in Sayles Hall, opening Brown's 175th academic year.

Referring to the Neutrality Bill, President Wriston said that if it is in substance a refutation of sovereign rights, "it is an ironic fact that we should be willing to yield them up to keep out of war and have been and still are unwilling to yield up any sovereign rights to keep the peace."

He was especially critical of the United States and the World Court.

Café Entertainers Inquiry Subject

The Boston Licensing Board today began a broad investigation of charges that girls as young as 12 years of age are employed in Boston night clubs and cafés, and promised drastic punishment to offenders. The law provides that no establishment selling liquor may employ any person of less than 18 years.

The complaints before the Board claim that some of the girls not only work as entertainers in the places involved, but also are compelled to drink with patrons in order to hold their jobs.

Indian Legend Balks Work On Parkway Plan

Cherokee reservation stands in way of Blue Ridge highway in Smokies.

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The legend of old Tsali, Cherokee chieftain who surrendered himself and his family to the white man in order to obtain peace and a tract of mountain land for his tribe, today stands between the Federal Government and it determination to finish the $35,000,000 Blue Ridge Parkway connecting Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountain national parks.

Completion of a 60-mile stretch of the Parkway from Galax, Va., to Boone, N. C., last month pushes the spearhead of the road project nearer to the slopes of the Smokies upon which 3,000 remaining members of a once great Cherokee empire now carry on peaceful agricultural pursuits. The Cherokee land lies squarely in the path of the highway project and the Indians are skeptical that Federal proposals to buy or swap land for easement rights may mean that they will gradually be pushed off the rich mountain lands won for them through Tsali's sacrifice 100 years ago.

Tsali, so the legend goes, fled with 2,000 members of his tribe into the mountains when the Cherokees were ordered to quit their Smoky Mountain lands and move West, despite a previous treaty with the government giving them their mountain lands supposedly for all time. Even then, the Indians might have been moved peaceably had not a trooper impatiently prodded Tsali's wife with a bayonet. The Cherokee chieftain killed the trooper and with his band of warriors thereafter resisted all Federal efforts to force them out of the mountains.

Tsali and his family came out of the hills and gave themselves up on condition that the remnant of the band would be allowed to stay in the Smokies. Tsali and his two sons were executed. Yet only through the kindliness of one Col. William Thomas who came to their rescue and purchased lands in his own name for them, were the Cherokees able to stay in the Smokies all these intervening years.

Now comes the new threat of land takings which the Indians have opposed for nearly two years. There is naturally some grounds for distrusting the government after their bitter experiences of the past. There are no apparent opportunities for more land, since the western boundary of the Cherokee lands is now the Great Smoky National Park and the east is a well-developed agricultural country.

To date, no one knows where nor how the great Parkway will enter its goal, the Great Smoky National Park. It is clear that something must be done to connect the $35,000,000 parkway with the park itself.

The Cherokees have proposed that the government pay the tribesmen $40,000 for the right-of-way permitting the Indians to spend the money individually as they pleased. Right of way for the rest of the roadway has been obtained and $16,000,000 already expended with more than one-half of the 500-mile parkway completed, through the wild country of Virginia and North Carolina.

The Cherokee reservation now includes about 100 square miles of rich, agricultural terrain.

Worn Tires Illegal

Pennsylvania has a new law making it illegal to operate automobiles on the road with worn tires. Tires with the fabrics showing are deemed too dangerous in Pennsylvania which is the first state to make a specific law "outlawing" tires that have worn through to the breaker strip, cushion gum or fabric.

Social Security Grant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today the following grant to Connecticut for public assistance from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31: Aged, $684,343; blind, $5,001.

Swept Into Pathway of Progress



Smoky Mountain Cherokee Indians

Top picture shows Virginia Lambert, a descendant of Chief Tsali. The center shows Cherokees of the Qualla Reservation. The lower depicts two Cherokee chieftains "talking it over."

Refugee Students Arrive at Harvard

Fourteen refugee students, recipients of scholarships at Harvard, have arrived in Cambridge and are beginning their studies. Six of the number are from Czechoslovakia, five from Austria, and three from Germany. Six have enrolled for undergraduate work.

The foreign students are here on scholarships made possible by the $20,000 raised by Harvard undergraduates last year when Jewish persecution by the Nazis ran high, and an additional $10,000 contributed by the University corporation.

Charles Ennis, '40, Chairman of the Undergraduate Refugee Committee, in announcing the arrival of the 14 men, said applications for scholarships from all parts of Germany totaled 170. Those chosen were selected by a faculty committee, he said, "on a synthesis of academic ability and financial need." All have scholarship records equivalent to the "Dean's list" at Harvard.

Women Voters' Speaker Favors Cash-and-Carry

BRISTOL, N. H., Sept. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Henry Eaton, of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, expressed the opinion a cash-and-carry policy would safeguard peace in America more than the present embargo on exporting arms and munitions.

Speaking at the fall conference of the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, she said her study of foreign policy had convinced her all Nations engaged in the conflict desired peace.

South Shore Protests Rail Abandonment Plan

While the automobile has cut sharply into railroad passenger traffic in the past decade or two, thousands of South Shore residents still depend upon railroad service for transportation to their Boston employment and are banded strongly together to fight proposed abandonment of train service at 47 South Shore stations.

This was proved last night when more than 300 South Shore residents jammed Quincy City Hall to protest complete abandonment of passenger service, as originally proposed by the New Haven Railroad, as a means of eliminating an annual net income deficit on this service ranging from $998,456 and $1,053,007. On the other hand, general support was given to a New Haven "interim" plan to provide curtailed service instead of complete abandonment. This plan would be merely temporary pending the outcome of pending court cases and successful operations.

Protest at Hearing

The protests, voiced by officials and residents of Quincy, Braintree, Hingham, Milton, Cohasset, and other communities, were heard by the Special Commission on Railroads now engaged in an intensive study of the New Haven abandonment proposals in an effort to provide continued transportation facilities for the South Shore.

Already the New Haven has agreed to delay abandonment plans from Sept. 24 to Jan. 1. But with only a little over three months left prior to the time when the New Haven may act upon abandonment, the Commission is considering all alternative proposals in an effort to formulate recommendations before Jan. 1.

Other public hearings are to be held at Brockton on Oct. 6, Plymouth, Oct. 5; Hyannis, Oct. 16, and at the State House at later unannounced dates.

Heavy Damage Seen

Spokesmen for affected communities warned the Commission that real estate would suffer irreparable damage through abandonment of rail service to Quincy, Braintree, and other cities and towns.

Armistead Rood, legal counsel for Hingham and several other communities in connection with the railroad problem, warned that communities would stagnate, southeastern Massachusetts would become a "backwash" territory, and that Boston would decline as a metropolis because it was built up on full rail service to the suburbs.

He added that "the New Haven can well afford to give us this service. We are caught in the no-man's land in the battle between the railroad and security holders."

Mr. Rood insisted that under its franchise the road must maintain the service commuters consider necessary and adequate.

Threat of Suit

The threat of a possible suit against the railroad security holders for damages, if service is completely abandoned, was voiced by Edward MacEwan, Secretary of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, who said Quincy residents stand to lose much more than the Old Colony if service is discontinued.

According to Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Special Commission, the partial-service plan which received general Quincy and Braintree approval, calls for:

Hourly rail service between Boston and Braintree, plus extra trains during morning and evening peak periods; bus service at other periods beyond Braintree to Hingham, Whitman, and Campello, and connecting bus service in place of present train service beyond Hingham, Whitman and Campello to Greenbush, Plymouth, Middleboro, Hyannis, and Woods Hole.

Under this proposal there would be 27 trains into Boston with 25 serving the Atlantic-Braintree line, 30 trains out of Boston with 28 serving Atlantic-Braintree on week days, and 10 trains in each direction between Boston and Braintree, but not beyond, on Sundays.

Present schedules provide 61 trains into and 59 out of Boston week days and 17 in each direction on Sunday.

The Trustees estimate that this plan would reduce the segregated loss indicated for the Old Colony as a whole from $2,185,956 to $1,084,625 in the year of low level of traffic and from $1,461,535 to $422,966 in the year of improved level of traffic.

Program Approved

Quincy would be included in the hourly train service schedule, and the peak load service. At present, the service is half hourly. Quincy spokesmen agreed the curtailed service would not be harmful to the City, but refused to agree to the plan as a permanent schedule without an adequate test period.

Mr. MacEwan, at one point in his argument, declared there are so many legal experts working on the railroad abandonment problem for the railroad and collecting money which must be paid out of railroad funds that if their services were discontinued "we wouldn't have to worry about deficits for four or five years."

Arthur B. Whittemore, Hingham Town Moderator, proposed that the "marble palace at South Station, for which the Old Colony riders are charged the full rental of $600,000 to $700,000," be taken over by the City of Boston. He insisted it was unfair for the entire rental burden to be placed on the shoulders of the Old Colony.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy expressed opposition to complete abandonment, but supported the so-called "interim" plan.

Loss Figures Questioned

Several persons questioned the loss figures quoted by the New Haven Railroad, insisting on several occasions that the traffic count submitted by the road was far below actual counts made by conductors and others on the trains.

Cohasset officials pointed out the railroad traffic count for that sector was taken in January at a time when the town population averages 4,000 persons. During the summer, the population jumps to 21,000, with rail traffic also increasing.

During the hearing, Richard D. Grant, member of the State Public Utilities Commission and of the Special Commission on Railroads, warned speakers that the "interim" plan proposed by the railroad may actually lead to complete abandonment. To support this warning, Mr. Grant pointed out that the New Haven originally planned to abandon 40 stations. Now the road has already abandoned 88 stations and has proposed abandonment of the 47 South Shore stations. He said there is danger that the Old Colony may be operated in the future only as a freight service.

Woburn Police Stand Guard At Locked Collector's Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Sept. 27—Those Woburn citizens who are eager to pay their taxes, were disappointed again today when they found that the Tax Collector's office in City Hall is not only under lock and key, but is guarded by police officers.

These officers are not stationed there so much to guard against taxpayers slipping checks under the closed door, as to prevent Martin J. McGah, who claims to be the duly elected Collector, from gaining admission to the office—which was locked yesterday on orders of Mayor William E. Kane, who disputes the Collector's claim to the position.

The locking of the Collector's office and the ejection of Mr. McGah from the building by two police officers yesterday was the outstanding move in the second legal engagement between the Mayor and the Collector.

Back in June, 1938, Mayor Kane refused to allow Mr. McGah to fill the position of City Collector on the grounds that it was a "tax collector's" bond which he filed. That skirmish ended when the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth ruled last July that Mr. McGah had been properly elected and had filed the correct bond. He took office on Aug. 4 of this year.

On Monday, however, the Mayor challenged again by announcing the suspension of Collector McGah for failure to supply any bond at all for 1939.

Mr. McGah promptly "declined" this suspension and went to his office—but not into it, because of the alertness of the police officers personally directed by the Mayor who was in the hall, awaiting the arrival of Mr. McGah.

Walter Grant, the Collector's attorney, declared meanwhile that the sole reason that no bond had been filed by his client this year was that bonding companies had been warned not to bond him because they might be sued for about $80,000 to cover uncollected taxes and incompiete accounts in the city collector's office.

In the meantime, Mayor Kane announced that Michael H. McCarron, who served as Acting Collector during the year-long court case which recently ended, had been reappointed in that capacity. State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long, however, said that he would refuse to approve Mr. McCarron's bond for the post unless Mr. McGah is legally put out of office.

Mr. McGah said last night that he plans legal action which might take the form of charging the Mayor with contempt of court on the ground that he is acting contrary to the recent decision of the State Supreme Court.

Turkey Growers Favoring Two Thanksgiving Days

The Massachusetts Turkey Growers Association today came out with a new slant on the Thanksgiving situation. "Why argue about the dates," they said. "Let's have both. There's enough turkey to go around and even the football fans would have a double treat."

This word came from G. T. Klein of Massachusetts State College, extension poultry specialist and Secretary of the Turkey Growers Association. He said the Association went on record to this effect at its last meeting. The turkey industry is one of the fastest-growing agricultural pursuits in the State, having made a gain of 400 per cent in production over the past 10 years.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Staurdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Featuring Frank Silvera. Revival presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Each Dawn I Die," with George Raft and James Cagney. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20 Tomorrow: "Hell's Kitchen," featuring the "Dead End" Kids. Also "Waterfront," with Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan.

Coolidge Corner—
"For Love or Money," 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25.

Normandie—
"Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern. Also Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Dodge City."

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer, 11:55 a. m., 3:20. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," 10:10 a. m., 1:40. Preview at 5:45 and 8:45 of "Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen; at 7 and 10, "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"On Borrowed Time," featuring Lionel Barrymore. Also Robert Young and Ann Sothern in "Maisie." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone. Also "Romance Road."

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid," 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Torchy Plays with Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. Also "Stop Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley.

Scollay and Modern—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"La Kermesse Heroique," 1:20, 3:30, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plains," 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard.

Trans-Lux—
Edward G. Robinson in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "St. Louis Blues," 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:45 Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown in $1,000 a Touchdown." Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7:05, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at Treasure Island," with Sidney Toler, Cesar Romero and Pauline Moore. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30. Tomorrow: Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent." Also "No Place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson.

Uptown—
"Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15.

University—
Ginger Rogers in "Bachelor Mother." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Inside the Maginot Line." 2, 6:10, 9:20 Tomorrow: Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton.

Repertory—
"Never Say Die," with Bob Hope and Martha Raye. Also "Tarzan Finds a Son," featuring Johnny Weissmuller. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern and Robert Young.

South Station Theater—
"France's Maginot Line," Pete Smith's "Culinary Carving," "One Day Stand," "Breaking the News," "Puck Horse Trip," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"The Jones Family in Hollywood," 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," featuring Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 6, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell and Ann Sothern. Also "Timber Stampede," with George O'Brien.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Return of the Frog." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Christian Symbolism by Mrs. Coward 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Symphony to Give Two Free Concerts—List of New Films in Prospect

Barred at New York Festival, Will Participate From Boston

By L. A. Sloper

Barred by the American Federation of Musicians from participation in the New York celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will make its contribution from Boston.

The orchestra, under the baton of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, will give two concerts in Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening and Friday afternoon of next week. These concerts will be free to the public.

They are offered, in the words of an official announcement, "as a tribute to the American composers of symphonic works."

The announcement makes no reference to the action of the New York union in barring the Boston Symphony from the celebration, remarking merely that these concerts in Boston "are in addition to the concerts which the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is giving in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, in Carnegie Hall, New York, during the same week."

The name of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was removed from the programs of the New York celebration by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia after a declaration by the American Federation of Musicians that none of its members would participate in the festival if the Boston orchestra took part. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is the only non-union major symphony orchestra in the United States.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will occupy the place originally assigned to the Boston Orchestra in the festival programs.

The announcement from Symphony Hall continues:

"Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, who has evidenced this great interest in American music ever since his first season with the Boston orchestra, is arranging two programs of works by Deems Taylor, John Alden Carpenter, George Gershwin, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, William Schuman, Arthur Foote, Charles Ives, Louis Gruenberg, Randall Thompson, and Henry Hadley.

"Admission to the concerts will be by ticket only, application for which should be addressed to George E. Judd, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston. It is unlikely that anyone will receive tickets for more than one concert, and not more than two tickets will be allotted to any one person.

"The regular subscription concerts will begin as originally announced on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 13 and 14. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will assemble the orchestra next Monday for the longest season in the orchestra's history which will extend from Oct. 2 to the middle of August, embracing the Symphony and Pops seasons, the Esplanade Concerts, the Berkshire Festival, and the Orchestra's Tanglewood School."

Symphony Announces Program to Open Season

Dr. Koussevitzky will open his sixteenth successive season as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the fifty-ninth season of the orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 13 and 14.

The opening program will consist of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony No. 3, in E flat; Vincent d'Indy's Symphonic Variations, "Istar;" and Debussy's "La Mer."

Soloists shortly to be heard in the Friday and Saturday series will be Sigurd Rascher, saxaphone virtuoso, and Josef Hofman, pianist, who has not played at these concerts for a number of years. Further soloists are Walter Gieseking, Rudolf Serkin, Jan Smeterlin, Jascha Heifetz, and Joseph Szigeti. There will also be vocal soloists, notably in the Tchaikovsky Festival which will end the season.

Film Zane Grey Story

"Knights of the Range," Zane Grey story, is being filmed with Jean Parker and Russell Hayden in the leading roles. Location site is in the vicinity of Lone Pine and Bishop in California's high Sierras.



Tyrone Power — Myrna Loy
In "The Rains Came," due at Metropolitan Thursday



Walter Connolly — Ginger Rogers
In "Fifth Avenue Girl," scheduled for preview tonight at the Keith Memorial

'Golden Boy' Due Saturday; Eight Pictures Scheduled

Departing from recent custom, the State and Orpheum will open "Golden Boy," film from Clifford Odets' play of the same name, on Saturday instead of Thursday. Apart from that, the first-run houses will hold to their usual schedules in bringing to Boston a complete change of programs for the week.

The list of incoming films includes "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly, opening with a preview at the Keith Memorial this evening; "The Rains Came" (Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power, and George Brent) coming to the Metropolitan Thursday; and "Espionage Agent" scheduled for the Paramount and Fenway Thursday.

Another 'Golden Boy'

Barbara Stanwyck, Adolphe Menjou, and William Holden are the headlined players in "Golden Boy," produced by Columbia from the play brought to the stage by the Group Theater. Mr. Holden, who has the title role—of the youth who could have been a great violinist but chose the quicker road to wealth through the prize ring—is a newcomer to the screen. Mr. Menjou is the pugilist's manager. The supporting cast includes Joseph Calleia, Lee J. Cobb, Sam Levene, Edward Brophy, Beatrice Blinn, William Strauss, and Frank Jenks.

"Miracles for Sale," the companion feature, coming to the State and Orpheum, is described by a press release as abounding in "magic and spiritualistic manifestations." The story comes from the novel, "Death from a Top Hat." The cast includes Robert Young, Florence Rice, Frank Craven, Henry Hull, and Lee Bowman.

'Fifth Avenue Girl'

Advance information on "Fifth Avenue Girl" describes Ginger Rogers' role as that of an unemployed girl who takes the job of bringing a rich and careless family to its senses. The task, it seems, is forced on her by the millionaire head of the family who insists on installing her as a guest in his Fifth Avenue mansion. The cast includes Walter Connolly, Verree Teasdale, James Ellison, Tim Holt, Kathryn Adams, Franklin Pangborn, and Louis Calhern. The film was directed by Gregory La Cava.

The second feature at the Keith Memorial, "Full Confession," is said to concern the effort of a priest to make a convict confess the murder of a policeman, a crime for which an innocent man had been sentenced to execution. Victor McLaglen has the part of the convict. Barry Fitzgerald, Joseph Calleia, and Sally Eilers are among the players

From Louis Bromfield

"The Rains Came," scheduled for the Metropolitan, is a 20th Century-Fox production from the novel by Louis Bromfield. "Earthquake, fire, flood, and plague" are all said to find a place in the film. The players include Myrna Loy as Lady Esketh, Tyrone Power as Major Rama Safti, and George Brent as Tom Ransome. Others in the cast are Brenda Joyce, Nigel Bruce, Maria Ouspenskaya, Joseph Schildkraut, Jane Darwell, Marjorie Rambeau, Henry Travers, and H. B. Warner. The film was directed by Clarence Brown.

On the same bill will be "Stop, Look, and Love." It seems to be a comedy about a debutante whose boy friends are frightened away by her mother's too obvious matrimonial efforts. Jean Rogers, William Frawley, Robert Kellard, Eddie Collins, and Minna Gombell are in the cast.

'Espionage Agent'

Warners are looking into the "foreign agent" problem in "Espionage Agent" which comes Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The plot is a fictional one about a girl who has been a tool of a spy ring, and a career man in the U. S. diplomatic service who marries her. Joel McCrea, Brenda Marshal, Jeffrey Lynn, and George Bancroft are among the players.

The second feature will be "No Place to Go," an adaptation of Edna Ferber's and George S. Kaufman's play, "Minick," with Fred Stone, Gloria Dickson, and Dennis Morgan in the cast.

Fine Arts Festival

The final week of the series of film revivals at the Fine Arts starts today. "Carnival in Flanders" will be on the screen today; "Of Human Bondage," Thursday and Friday; Chaplin's "Modern Times," Saturday and Sunday, and Rene Clair's "Sous les Toits de Paris," Monday and Tuesday. A week from today "Port of Shadows," French film with Jean Gabin and Michele Morgan in the cast, will have its American premiere at the Fine Arts.



Jean Gabin
In "Port of Shadows," French film scheduled for next Wednesday at the Fine Arts.

New Ballets for Caravan

Contrasts of Americana are emphasized in the two new ballets now in preparation for the Ballet Caravan's second transcontinental tour, to open in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Oct. 16, and extend across the Northwest to the Pacific Coast, playing four engagements in Canada en route.

"Charade" sets forth a middle-class provincial home (it must be upper because it has a débutante in it) about 1910. The family is much concerned over the success of its emerging socialite, while an impish younger sister tries to steal a little of her thunder, disguising herself in window curtains and indulging in whatever other monkeyshines she thinks might disturb proceedings.

The dancing, suggested by popular dance music of the period—the Cotillion, the German, and early ragtime—has been arranged by Lew Christensen, soloist and ballet-master of the company, and choreographer of the modern-American "Filling Station" and the legendary - American "Pocahontas," which were presented at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, last May, during the newly formed American Lyric Theater's season.

For this piece, the costumes, "in a palette of ice-cream colors," have been designed by Alvin Colt, a young Virginian recently graduated from the Yale School of Drama; and the music arranged from actual sources by Trude Rittman, pianist and musical collaborator of the Caravan.

The other new ballet, "Under the El," is by Eugene Loring, also a principal dancer of the company, and choreographer of the high-wide - and - handsomely praised "Billy the Kid," a ballet of the Wild West in frontier days, and a smash hit of the Caravan's part in the American Lyric Theater season; and of "Yankee Clipper," a fantasy of early New England shipping days.

For his present theme he has chosen a sort of Street Scene in the poorer section of an American metropolis, grouping the action around a single family on a summer night. The workmen and their wives rest on the doorsteps, the children run about in their precarious playground under the Elevated, and various odd characters "who exist in the crevices of civilization" are introduced.

The music is made up of dance rhythms, street bands, radio noises from inside and outside of doors, march songs, and revival hymns, arranged by Henry Brant, a young American pianist and composer of symphonic as well as popular music, best known perhaps for his arrangements of the classics with contemporary overtones —"Mr. Bach Goes to Town," "Mozart Matriculates," and "Mendelssohn Mowed Down"—made famous by Benny Goodman and his band.

The costumes are by Forrest Thayer, Jr., who recently won Stage Magazine's award for the best designs by young theater artists.

In addition to the new ballets, the touring repertory will include the above-mentioned "Billy the Kid," (its score by Aaron Copland makes judicious use of cowboy tunes); "Filling Station" (score by Virgil Thomson), and "Pocahontas" (score by Elliot Carter).

"Air and Variations," to the Goldberg Variations of Bach, choregraphy by William Dollar, is one of the older ballets to be included.

M. L.

'Columbus' Opera on Radio

The first performance of an opera in English, entitled "Columbus" and written by the Hungarian composer, Eugen Zador, with a libretto by the Archduke Joseph Franz von Hapsburg, will be radiocast from the stage of the Center Theater in Rockefeller Center on Sunday, Oct. 8, at noon. The broadcast will be over WJZ and NBC's blue network. It will be sung under Erno Rapee's direction, by a cast that includes Robert Weede, baritone; Jan Peerce, tenor; Lorenzo Alvari, bass, and Martha Lipton, contralto, assisted by the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra and Mixed Choral Ensemble.

* * *

The opera, which in four scenes chronicles the momentous voyage of Columbus in 1492, is written in a tersely dramatic atonal style, although vocally little of what is known as the sprechtstimme type of singing, employed by the atonalist Schönberg, is used. For Zador, impressed by the epic quality of his subject, has resorted to Wagner's dramatic leit-motif method and has written his voice parts in modified Wagnerian manner.

The orchestral part of the score is definitely atonal in character, however, though it possesses more dash and color than the more severe compositions of Schönberg and the Viennese atonalists. Moreover, Zador has introduced for atmosphere in his opera not only old Spanish and Portuguese rhythms but also in the finale a rugged, exalted type of music prophetic of the great Americas which have risen as a result of Columbus' discovery. In fact, in the last chorus of "Columbus" the composer turns to the modal writing of the early church, achieving more the effect of an oratorio than anything operatic.

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"Columbus" will be heard not only by radio from coast-to-coast in the United States and throughout South America via short wave, but also by thousands at the Center Theater.

Puppeteers to Start Coast-to-Coast Tour

The Yale Puppeteers, who are celebrating their twelfth anniversary with a coast to coast tour of the new topical musical revue for adults, "It's A Small World" (second edition), will begin their transcontinental trek Thursday night at Webster Hall in Hanover, N. H. The performance is sponsored by the New Hampshire League of Women Voters.

The marionette revue is said to feature among its sketches, Jim Farley and Tom Dewey in a boxing bout, F. D. R. in a fireside chat to the fish from a rowboat, Alexander Wollcott in "Goodbye Mr. Chips," Eleanor Roosevelt and Dorothy Thompson in a sister act, Orson Welles as the wonder boy, Raymond Massey as Abe Lincoln and Mayor La Guardia in "Git Along, Little Flower."

Provincetown Primitive At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Another American primitive has come to light. Discovered by Richard Rideout, all available works of Pa Hunt are being shown at the Grace Horne Galleries. Those who admire the qualities of the untutored in the arts will find a great deal to enjoy in the work of this native of Provincetown who took up the brush only in the last few years of his career.

It takes the special taste of modern times to focus interest on such pictures as these of Pa Hunt. A romantic yearning for the childlike and primitive, a cultivated pursuit of the uncultivated, a revaluation of art values has fostered appreciation of the elementary stage of practice in the arts. The Parisians led the way by throwing the spotlight on Rousseau, who was a clerk at the custom house. They did not admire him merely for his quaintness and juvenility but rather for his design and color and vitality. The schooled painters of the boulevards imitated him, as though it were possible to simulate ignorance and intuitiveness. Harking back to the childlike and primitive was one way of escape from the intricacies of contemporary trends, and there was a certain dash and vigor that could be depended upon when emulating this style. Good and bad has come of the vogue of the primitive.

The paintings by Pa Hunt bear characteristics in common with such unschooled American achievements as the work of John Kane of Pittsburgh, and to come closer home the pictures by the late Jacob Titiev of Boston. All such "primitives" have traits in common. They begin to paint when they are well on in years; they represent in detailed and even meticulous manner scenes of their immediate environment; they perform with emphasis upon decorative values. None of them were informed about rules of perspective, about the modeling of form, about organization of details into a whole. All these painters worked impulsively, so that the final composition was unified in its elements less by conscious planning than by the undiminished enthusiasm with which the painter worked. The underlying similarities indicate that there is something universal in the pictorial vision of men, and that it becomes altered and deviated when they experience formal discipline and training.

The pictures at the Grace Horne Galleries reveals a man who was observant and happy. His pictures record street scenes, marine views, boats, houses, gardens, shop windows, flowers, horses, wagons, people. Pa Hunt was keen and aware, and the world in his eyes was a lovely pageant, a stage set with properties, studded with small objects of gemlike color. There is something cumulative in the effect these primitive pictures produce; they add up to a happy experience in an everyday world which to Pa Hunt was compact with beauty. The artist could not have been more expressive, more descriptive, more lyrical in poetic discourse.

Here is a pictorial diary with phrases underlined, sentences exclaimed, exuberances thrusts into bold capitals. The pictures are not far removed in the nature of utterance from those of children who are told by their teachers to paint a scene of everyday experience. They use heavy outlines, clear flat color; they enlarge figures according to their relative importance, and give no consideration to the visual priority of the foreground. Pa Hunt's pictures recall Utrillo, Dufy, Rouault, for these French painters have sought to revive the ingenuous traits which were natural in Pa Hunt. It is apparent in pictures of the sea that he may have, had he continued, sought more subtle gradations, truer atmospheric effects. The waters are indeed troubled by the brush of an amateur straining for realism in a subject which could not be confined within the barlike outlines of houses, boats and horses.

This exhibition is well worth seeing and pondering. It is another human document, more evidence of the great pleasure which can be experienced by a man at any stage when he attempts wholeheartedly to express himself, and possesses a strain of talent.

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Finger Paintings

The Robert C. Vose Galleries are showing water color finger paintings by Francis R. Fast, a special medium undertaken by him in recent years. Mr. Fast is a business man.

Finger painting has come into vogue as a hobby, and as an efficient medium for educating young children. For the latter it is a step in advance of the mud pie stage, and youngsters probably delight in playing with color, especially when they may use their hands. For grown-ups the process is tidier though equally spontaneous. Finger painting is the kind of medium which invites free expression and which loses through planning and thought on the part of the performer. Mr. Fast's pictures show at first glance the fluid character in handling, and they also exhibit a natural desire to express oneself in organic, rhythmical designs. Mr. Fast's pictures follow the growth and sequences of plant forms; they are not representations from nature but imaginary. With finger tip, ball of thumb, palm he spreads and swirls the color to right to left, up, down so that there is imparted a sense of movement, ebb and flow.

He uses a soluble gelatin pigment which cannot be manipulated with a brush. He works on heavily glazed paper. Humbly described, the process is one of "putting paint on and pushing it around." The tones are pale and pleasing in tint. The designs are executed with taste and organization which shows a native aptitude. This romantic method of working is not to be recommended too widely for it can be abused, and the unenlightened may be encouraged towards disciplinary anarchy.

Mr. Fast reveals his own fanciful approach to his work by the titles. The plant forms are called "Flame," "Allegro Amabile," "Soundless Cymbals," "Green Mansions," and such.

Finger Painting



Work of Francis R. Fast
On exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Gallery



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By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The word "ensemble" has come to mean much to women in general during the past few years. To the uninitiated it meant educating them to make their clothes purchases in a methodical manner; to buy nothing unrelated to some other piece of wardrobe. In other words they were also taught that daytime was daytime, and evening was evening, and never the two should meet. The idea being that clothes take on a different meaning at night, and they should all mean the same thing.

By way of example, we can think of no bigger "let-down" than to buy yourself a smart dinner grown that reaches the ground, sleek satin sandals and the accessories that may go with it . . . and then to have to arrive at the dinner party wearing an ordinary afternoon coat over all this finery! Oh we'll admit that nothing's going to happen if you do, but nevertheless the festive note is cut right in two at the very beginning! Unless of course you're a member of the young deb set who can get away with the "fad" of nonchalantly throwing a casual polo coat over your shoulders, sleeves hanging down, with nothing in them. But at that it's got to be a polo coat that shrieks quality at first sight! So, perhaps it behooveth you to stock up with some kind of evening wrap that will see you through a few seasons right now. We ran into a collection of them at Chandler's recently. Ranging in price so that we're sure your budget would be considered . . . but it's of the one that will cost you in the vicinity of $45 that we wish to go into raptures. This sleek looking black velvet wrap was equipped with the type of shoulder treatment that stylists choose to call "bump" shoulders. Which means that the sleeves, right where they are set in at shoulder line, suddenly do themselves up in an ultra grand puff. Long sleeves of course, and a flowing skirt that reaches way down to here! But the thing that really intrigued us was its white ermine banding that ran into the collar, which reached down to waistline. Or perhaps you'd call it sort of Tuexdo collar; anyhow it was most flattering; and very soft looking. And a wrap that would get you in anywhere.

* * *

These Handbags Have Distinction

To women who are wise enough to go around poking into the innards of handbags they're about to buy (to see the label and trade mark) the name and distinguishing mark of Koret (the mark being either a gazelle or a pretty frisky deer; we aren't quite sure of our animal life!) means much. Priced from $5 up they are, with those that sell for say, in the vicinity of $17.50, being something to go into detail over; what with their own lovely detail. Their bags this year often have a bit of well placed draping to take away the too-tailored look, which you might not want with some afternoon gowns . . . but the strictly tailored bags are there too. As in a $12.75 model that has a long handle of chain, and an initial tab to match as its only bit of decoration. These particular bags mentioned are at Shreve, Crump and Low's. Right there at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Street.

* * *

Lap Trays Sure To Be appreciated

Ask any man you know why it is he seems to shy away from anything that smacks of informal entertaining, and if he's the frank type (and we have yet to see one who isn't!) he'll immediately go into a long dissertation on the fact that he's only equipped with two hands, and how any woman expects him to hang onto a cup and saucer with one hand; a sandwich in the other hand, and then accept a piece of cake, and eat, at the same time . . . is a bit beyond his comprehension! Which is just about what happens, when you come to think of it. So if you have any ideas about popularizing your informal parties, and getting the men to say "yes," with much relish, you might explain that your house is equipped with Hasco Lap Trays, the next time you invite people. Because then they'll know that they won't be expected to put on a juggling act all evening long! Those lap trays are good sized individual trays that hold a cup and saucer, a plate with a salad on it, and plenty of in-between places to tuck away a few olives each time they are passed! And very light in weight. Four of them for one lone dollar at Jordan Marsh's. Over in the Annex, up on the third floor. But you won't be disappointed if you order them via their telephone shopping service; we assure you.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Tourists Brought From War Zone In Turned-Back Ship

Organization of an underground, anti-German news service for foreign newsmen in Germany, contradictory accounts of German shortage and plenty, and the fear of invasion of states near the war area were among the observations by members of the 202 "refugees" who arrived in Boston yesterday aboard the new American motorship, Donald McKay.

Cutting short vacations, pilgrimages and business trips, the passengers had hurried to Copenhagen from all parts of the Continent and the British Isles to board the freighter which, with its accommodations for 12, was the only available means of getting home without delay. Double-decker beds were set up in cargo space below decks to take care of the overflow. Unable to unload at a Polish port, the McKay was forced to return to the U. S. with her full cargo of scrap iron and copper.

Countess Geneva De Malroy, of New York, Scandinavian lecturer and authority, one of the McKay's passengers, told of Swedish and Finnish conscription to prepare in case of a Russian attack. Another said Sweden was also prepared for immediate action.

Communists and Social Democrats are supplying new offices with weekly bulletins of German affairs, Bernard Redmont, Brooklyn, N. Y., winner of a Pulitzer traveling scholarship, declared. His year's trip abroad was cut short by outbreak of the war.

Miss Anne Sullivan and Jack Starnes, who as the dancing team of Starnes and Anavan, danced four times before Adolf Hitler, were also on board. One passenger reported that Germany had stored five year's provisions underground.

Optometry Law To Undergo Test

Test of a State law forbidding commercial stores from employing optometrists, or maintaining optometry departments, will begin before the State Supreme Judicial Court Monday, the Attorney General's office disclosed.

The test is being made by a large chain jewelry system, which challenges the Commonwealth's right to enforce such a law. The measure was adopted during the incumbency of former Governor Charles F. Hurley at a time when commercialization of optometry was under wide criticism.

Former Governor Joseph B. Ely is scheduled to represent the jewelry firm, while the Commonwealth's case will be defended by Edwin O. Procter, First Assistant Attorney General.

Films at Exeter

At the Exeter Street Theater the films starting Sunday and continuing through Wednesday will be "The Jones Family in Hollywood," with Jed Prouty and S. Byington, and "Stanley and Livingstone" starring Spencer Tracy and Richard Greene.

In the Experience of Travel



By a Staff Photographer

Returning Boat and Passengers

(1) Countess Geneva De Malroy, lecturer. (2) Miss Anne Sullivan, member of dance team. (3) The freighter Donald McKay reaching Boston Harbor. (4) Mrs. Jessie Choy Moot, member of acrobatic team, and her daughter, Maurine Choy Moot, in 'refugee' group.

157 Seek Council Post

By the Associated Press

Twenty-five candidates were in the race for the three positions on the Boston School Committee to be filled at the November election, as the Election Commission today began checking candidate's nomination papers. The deadline for returning the papers to the Commission was 5 p. m. yesterday. The afternoon saw a last-minute rush of candidates that left the desks of election officials piled high with work.

The field of 25 candidates for the School Committee was only four short of the record lists in the 1935 race.

Seeking the 22 posts on the City Council are 157 candidates, which includes all but four of the present Councilors, and three women. Those not seeking re-election are Councilors Robert G. Wilson Jr., of Dorchester, Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park (running for School Committee), James E. Agnew of Brighton and Allston, and John E. Kerrigan of South Boston, now serving in the State Senate.

A lively contest for the School Committee posts seems in the offing. Committeemen Joseph C. White and Dr. Patrick J. Foley seek re-election, but there will be a free-for-all for the position now held by Chairman Henry J. Smith, who is not running. Three women are in the lne-up.

Election officials will be busy for three weeks checking the signatures on the nomination papers. Candidates must be certified by Oct. 18.

4-H Boys Guard N. H. Woods From Danger of Fires

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 27—Through the program to bring the 4-H Club boys into the ranks of forest fire patrolmen, 1,000 youths joined the 4-H Forest Rangers and pledged to do their part in protecting the woodlands of the State.

The patrols of such rangers have been established in all sections of the State and they carry on their work under their local fire wardens. Some of the groups have constructed look-outs from which they keep a watch over woodland to detect any blazes that might break out while all members of the patrols conduct fire prevention campaigns and keep on the alert to observe and report any fires.

New Industries

Several New Hampshire communities are to have new industries. A firm engaged in the manufacture of scale model railroads, airplanes, and boats is to be established in former foundry of the Laconia Malleable Iron Company at Laconia; while Harold Reed of Newport, N. H., has taken over the plant of the former McLane Manufacturing Company at Milford and will use it for displaying antiques and refinishing furniture.

The Laconia firm has found that there is a large demand for scale models in kit form which can be assembled at home. The firm will use some of the foundry equipment in its operations. The number to be employed in the plant will depend upon the reception received when its kits are placed on the market.

The Reed plant at Milford is expected to give eventual employment to 50 persons. The plant has 50,000 square feet of floor space and will meet demands for woodworking, refinishing, and display purposes. As the plant was used by a woodworking industry and the community has a large furniture firm, it is expected that suitable labor will be obtainable.

S. A. Drive Begins Oct. 9

Beginning of its annual drive for funds is scheduled for Oct. 9, the Salvation Army announced today. This year's goal in the Boston area is $195,000, Damon E. Hall, Chairman, said.

Textile Industry Sets Pace For New England's Business

(Continued from Page 1)

land industries, has been affected by depression-born buying habits.

This is to say that large department stores and other retail outlets no longer carry large cotton and woolen stocks. The tendency is to carry more of a sample stock and replenish from wholesalers.

But wholesalers, in turn, too, are avoiding carrying big stocks. The result is that any consequential retail demand is today almost immediately reflected in orders arriving at the mills. That is one reason they have been good indicators of general business.

This has advantages in that it acts to limit overproduction and forced sales at lowered prices, but it also places the burden of taking a risk on future solely on the mill owners. At times like the present, when retailers and wholesalers want to give orders to protect themselves against price increases, the problem becomes a very acute one to mill operators. Therefore, today they see high levels of production assured for some time ahead, but the question as to whether they or the wholesalers and retailers will reap the profits remains a vivid one.

Wool Situation

In wool, the situation as applied to stocks on hand finds a parallel. The heavy production for winter clothing is now well past its peak, and ordinarily the lull occasioned by the Jewish holidays would still be carrying over.

However, retail sales, and sales to wholesalers and manufacturers who foresee the imminent upturn in prices, has most all the mills working near capacity. This is evidenced by a glance at the results of bidding for Government orders.

The Federal Government, which offers its business at times of normal slack, found only two New England mills bidding today on its latest request for prices on fabrics. Ordinarily there would be a rush to participate in the Government's orders.

That prices of woolen goods will rise sharply seemed inevitable to wool observers today. Already domestic wool of a grade used in clothing has risen from a pre-war 65 cents a pound to today's figure of $1.10.

The situation is obscured by the fact that no one knows just what to expect from prices on Australian and other imports, because of the war. In the last war, it was recalled in Boston today, prices rose sharply, but imports continued.

While domestic wool growers seem assured of substantial profits, the question among woolen goods manufacturers appears to be the same as that facing the cotton people, namely whether they can avoid large future commitments long enough to get their own prices up to profitable levels.

Shoe production at the moment presents an obscure picture. Production is near capacity, according to the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in a number of plants turning out men's shoes, but the peak of the fall season is past in women's shoes. A lull is expected until Jan. 1. when the spring shoes go on exhibition. Manufacturers expect that rising leather and other costs will force rises in the spring prices, but they do not look for much advance in this year's winter stocks.

Speculative buying on the part of wholesalers and others is being discouraged by mills refusing to accept orders more than one month in advance.

New England manufacturers seem to expect little direct business from the war. Export subsidies on raw cottons, as well as lower European wage scales, make New England prices for cotton goods look very high to foreign buyers. In addition most war orders will probably be for the coarser weaves that are mostly now produced in the South. New England mills may benefit from decreased imports of broadcloths and the finer weaves.

Women's Institute Meets October 5

With the chief address of the session, "Where Have We Failed?" to be given by Mrs. John H. Kimball, General Federation Director, club aims and responsibilities in these unsettled days will come up for discussion at the opening Club Institute of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Thursday morning, Oct. 5, at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

The State President, Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, will present the new members of the Council. Mrs. Herbert F. French, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Olaf Hoff, Jr., Third Vice-President, will talk on the subject, "You Are the Federation." Mrs. Raymond Wheeler, Chairman of the American Citizenship Department, will speak on "Good Citizenship." Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles will be the guest parliamentarian and will talk on "Parliamentary Procedure."

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Around the Corner—

Lilac Supports Council—Out on the farm of Joseph Carpenter in East Charlotte, Vt. a lilac tree seems to agree with the New England Council that September is as pleasant a summer month as any in this section of the country.

While an early snowfall whitened northern parts of that State this week, buds and blossoms appeared for the second time on the tree.

The blossoms were said, too, to be more fragrant than those in the spring.

* * *

Correction—It was more than 17 years ago—on April 17, 1922, to be exact—that the Boston City Council adopted an order naming a square in East Boston "William J. Kelly Square," in honor of a World War hero. The middle initial, however, should have been "C" instead of "J." This week an order correcting the error was passed at the request of Councillor Francis W. Irwin.

* * *

It happened in Suburbia—The Village Improvement Association was in session. Discussion turned on what to do about stray golf balls which all too frequently landed on the lawns of near-by houses and occasionally crashed through a window. Solution seemed to lie in the erection of a high screen along the fairway—unsightly but possibly effective—when a young voice was heard from the rear of the room. "If you ask me, there ain't nuthin' you can do about it. I caddy over there and if you build that screen to the sky, them hackers would still hit over it."

* * *

Meal Insurance—Perhaps Rochester, N. H., boys have experienced difficulty in getting meals when and where they want them—or perhaps they figure that a chef's job would be cozy in the long hard winters—but whatever the reason may be, the fact is that 85 of them have just started to take the cooking course in the high school here.

District Highway Engineer Is Promoted

Joseph McCarthy, former District Highway Engineer in Beverly, has assumed his new position as Associate Civil Engineer in the State Department of Public Works. Mr. McCarthy's promotion was approved by William H. Bixby, Director of Civil Service, and John W. Beal, Public Works Commissioner, announced the change.

Charles Fritz of Manchester has been named acting District Engineer in place of Mr. McCarthy. There will be no increase in Mr. Fritz's salary from $4,200 to $5,100, received by Mr. McCarthy, until he has been permanently appointed. The position of District Highway Engineer carries a salary range of $4,500-$6,000.

This shift was criticized in anti-administration quarters as a violation of the spirit of the civil service laws by Commissioner Beal and cited as an instance of using the scheme of promotion to bring favored individuals to a higher service rating.

R. H. Markham Will Talk On Situation in Europe

R. H. Markham, central European correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak under the auspices of the Employees Associated Clubs on "The Meaning of the Struggle in Europe" in Jordan Hall tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. There will be a half-hour of organ music by Ruth Barrett Arno, organist of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, beginning at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Markham has recently completed a tour of the United States, during which he filled many speaking engagements. His knowledge of the European scene, and his acquaintance with many of the prominent figures now involved, make his remarks particularly pertinent at this time.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Burlington—Electrical transcription program, Saturday, September 30, 7 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 28

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

2:30	WRUL	11.79mc
5:00	WRUL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Sept. 28

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station WRUL

For Thursday, Sept. 28

(1513mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Program. Goodwill

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kcs-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Network program	Les Brown's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Men and Books"	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Adult Education talk	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news summary	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Summer Colony";	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Buddy Clark; orch.	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Housing talk
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Celia Page, soprano
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Variety program; vo-	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.; war news	Elman, m. c.; guests	calists; comedy; orch.	Jack Jenny's Orchestra	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Theater: Louis	"Horse & Buggy Days"	"What's My Name"; quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Calhern and Jane	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Cowl in "Secrets";	Paul Martin's Music	George Jessel's Celebri-	Percy Faith's Music	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	comment; music	Paul Martin's Music	ties program	Percy Faith's Music	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Concert	War news; Maurice	Kay Kyser's College of	Steve Leonard's Orch.	News Service
10:15	Orchestra	Spitalny's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Leighton's Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Senator	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Pittman, Nevada	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	'Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	War news; Al Donahue's	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:45	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	
8:00	European Roundup	"You Name It"; musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It"; musical	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"Musical Clock"	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	Walter Kidder, baritone	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Network program	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Network program	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Organ recital
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Tex and Slim
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	M. Martin, soprano	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classi-
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Virginia Hays, songs	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Musical Memories"	cal Album"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Servcie	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Memories"	"Pages From the Classi-
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport reports	cal Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Salon"; Edw.	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	First baseball game;	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Davis, baritone; orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Dr. Jazz"; musical quiz	"Valiant Lady"; drama	First baseball game;	Soprano recital
2:45	News from Europe	program	Hymns of All Churches	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First baseball game;	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Army Band	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:30	War news; Clyde	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45	Barrie, songs	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Second baseball game;	Sport reports
4:00	LeBrun Sisters	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:15	"The Song Shop"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Second baseball game;	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Second baseball game;	Sport reports
5:00	G. Rowe, soprano	Dance Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Patterns in Swing	Dance Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	"Swing Patterns"	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Highway Safety	Sports; news; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Tune Tabloids"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news comment	Elliot Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Enric Madriguera's Or.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	American Legion Conv.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	"Sundown Serenade"
8:00	"Ask - It- Basket";	Vocalists; orchestra	Vallee Hour; Carmen	"Twentieth Century Sere-	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	George Harris' Orch.	Miranda; Lou Holtz;	nade"	Texas Ramblers
8:30	"Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	Jimmie Durante and	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"; war news	Baxter, m. c.; guests	others; orchestra	dramatization	Anthony Quarino, tenor
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	"Good News of 1940";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	phony Orch.; Reginald	Walter Huston, m. c.;	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Stewart, cond.; Joseph	Fanny Brice; Hanley	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	Schuster, cellist	Stafford; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00	Columbia Workshop	Dance Music	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	Festival	Town Meeting Preview	Bob Burns; Jackie	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	W. C. T. U. speakers	Cooper; Bobby Riggs;	Concert Revue; Henry	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Milt Herth's Trio	Pat Friday; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Count Basie's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Back's Orchestra
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	War news; Al Dona-	Ramona's Orchestra	Jose Martines' Orchestra
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orchestra	hue's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

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Pat Hanley Introduces Football Manual—Harvard Inexperience—New Players

Terrier Squad to Be Shown The Way to Study Properly

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Putting together a starting eleven at Boston University may be a puzzler for Coach Pat Hanley this year, but you can rest assured that when he does get his line-up settled, scholastic ineligibility won't take it apart.

Tonight at Nickerson Field, the whole squad will be given a little talk on how to study by Warren Powell, member of the Faculty Committee on Athletics and head of the Student Counselling Bureau at B. U. Both freshman and varsity candidates will be required to listen.

"I believe that knowing how to study properly is an art," Pat declared yesterday afternoon just before practice. "None of these boys is dumb, for it stands to reason that if each was smart enough to finish high school, they should be able to do college work. The reason most of them fail in their lessons is because they do not know how to apply themselves to their books."

Football Habit

Hanley is a great believer in habit, anyway. He wants his squad to get the study habit, as well as the football habit. In order to get his boys into the football habit, he has distributed to the candidates a manual which took him all last winter to prepare.

This manual was the outcome of some deep thinking on Pat's part as to how he could teach the boys the most in the short fall practice. He began by outlining the quarterback's duties, and ended by going into detail about every position on the team.

In the section regarding the quarterback, for instance, Pat not only listed what plays should be called in what parts of the field, but he also wrote down the intangible qualities a field general must have to make a success of his position. He showed by diagrams the plays to use against the various types of defense, when to kick or pass and when not to, how to size up opponents as a whole and as individuals, and in short just how to be a quarterback.

Complete

The manual takes up in as full detail the workings of all the other positions, defensively and offensively. It is so complete that anyone who knew something of football could take the book and do a fair job as a coach. Pat points out, however, that the manual is not to be memorized by the boys. It merely serves to ingrain a few more football habits into them, so that they will act instinctively on the field.

Pat considers his present situation at B. U. more difficult than any he has had in the five previous seasons he has been head coach here. "I know what each boy is capable of," he declared, "but they just don't seem to fit into a starting team."

A group of minor injuries has not helped Hanley, as he prepares for the season opener with Franklin and Marshall Oct. 7. Johnny Wedemeyer Bob Karcher, and Charlie Thomas in the backfield are temporarily sidelined, as is Ed Rooney in the line. Pat is certain of one thing, however, and that is that "there are going to be fresh faces in every ball game."

B. C. Starters Uncertain

With the opening game against Lebanon Valley only a few days away, Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College is as yet undecided as to his starting team for Saturday's tilt The Flying Dutchmen are due to field a strong squad against Coach Leahy's first varsity team as the Eagles make their initial appearance under the aegis of the former Fordham assistant mentor.

Gene Goodreault, All-America prospect from Haverhill, Mass., seems set at right end, but Al Lukachik of Bridgeport, Conn., is still giving Dick Harrison. Malden pass-catching ace, a great battle for the left flank spot.

Joe Manzo seems fairly well ensconced in the left tackle slot but the right tackle position is still undetermined with John Yauckees and Al Morro battling for the honors. Capt. Ernie Schwotzer and his powerful running mate, George Kerr look as though they will be the starting guards.

Center Divided

The center position is divided at present between Chet Gladchuk, mammoth man from Bridgeport, Conn., and Walt Dubzinski, powerhouse from Gardner, Mass. The boys have been on even terms throughout the practice drills.

Henry 'Tarz" Toczylowski, whom Coach Leahy considers one of the best blocking backs in the East, is set at quarterback, but there is still a battle going on for the other three positions. Charlie "It's a Pass" O'Rourke seems to be a standout at left half but may be used as a climax runner, leaving the way open for Justin McGowan of Laconia, N. H., to hold a starting post. The veteran Vito Ananis of Cambridge may start at right half but he still must beat out Lou Montgomery of Brockton and Frank Maznicki of West Warwick, R. I. Sophomore Frank Davis of Somerville is rated practically on even terms with the veteran Pete Cignetti of Malden at fullback and it is not determined as yet which player will start.

Local Box Score

Bees

Sept. 26

PHILA.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Letchas, 2b	4	1	1	4	1	4	0
Brack, rf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Arnovich, lf	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Suhr, 1b	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Marty, cf	3	1	2	5	1	0	0
May, 3b	2	1	0	0	2	3	1
Warren, c	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Scharein, ss	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Higbe, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	29	5	8	15	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Cooney cf	5	0	3	4	3	0	0
Garms rf	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wietelmann ss	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	0	0	0	9	0	1
Majeski, 3b	4	1	3	6	1	6	0
Hodgin, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Masi c	4	0	2	2	8	1	1
Sisti, 2b	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Barkley ss	1	1	0	0	0	4	0
Rowell rf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turner p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Clemens	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	10	14	24	25	2

*Batted for Turner in ninth. †Batted for Wietelmann in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3

Runs batted in, Marty, Higbe, Warren, Letchas, Cooney 2, Majeski. Two-base hits, Brack, Cooney. Home runs, Marty, Letchas, Majeski Sacrifices, Scharein, Marty, Warren. Double plays, Rowell, Turner, Majeski and Sisti. Left on bases, Boston 9, Philadelphia 5. Base on balls, by Turner 2, by Higbe. Struck out, by Higbe 3. Time, 1h. 38m. Umpires, Sears, Stewart and Magerkurth. Attendance, 200 (estimated).

The All-American Soap Box Derby record of 27.8 seconds for 1,100 feet is held by Clifford Hardesty, aged 11.



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and the coat falls in smooth, square tailored lines in back—what a satisfaction to a horseback rider!

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Heavy Sophomore Tackles



By a Staff Photographer

Tom Gardiner (left) and Vern Miller, Harvard sophomore tackles who are certain to play prominent parts in the football season. Gardiner is an alternate in the present rating and Miller first-string left tackle. Gardiner weighs 200 pounds and Miller scales over 250.

Three New Faces Added to Durham Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 27 — Three new faces made their appearance on the varsity football field of the University of New Hampshire this week.

Heading the trio was Herb Glines of Twin Mountain, leading end of the jayvees last year who was shifted to a reserve varsity berth in mid-season. Weighing in at 160 pounds, Glines will fortify the injury-weakened flanks. Larry Stewart of Center Barnstead, leading sprinter and broad jumper for the Wildcat track forces, has reported for the backfield. Although extremely inexperienced in the game, Stewart's speed is expected to be of value, for the senior will be used as a ball carrier. The third of the trio is Ed Lyszczas of Nashua who played in 1938 as a freshman guard.

The scrimmage against the freshmen last night was held down to halfspeed as a safety precaution. "We've got to protect those midget backs or the backfield will be wrecked for the Colby game," Coach George Sauer said. Reference was made particulaly to Stacey Clark of Marblehead, Mass., and Harold Hall of North Attleboro, Mass.

Sauer said that Burt Mitchell of Saco, Maine, leading ball carrier in 1938, would definitely be out. It is expected that Mitchell will report either the end of this week or the first of next.

Sporting Around the Hub

McSpaden Keeps His N. E. P. G. A. Title

Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester put a great climax to his golfing activities of this year when he won the N. E. P. G. A. championship at Salem yesterday. In retaining his title, Jug added his fourth major title of the season, the three others being the $10,000 Miami open, and the Houston and Canadian opens. He also finished well up near the leaders in at least six other tournaments.

Jug won the two-day, 72-hole championship at Salem the hard way. Going into the final rounds yesterday, he was one stroke down to Harry Nettelbladt of Framingham, the leader with 148. Tied with him was Johnny Thoren of Auburndale, and only one stroke behind at 150 were three other top-notch pros of this region.

McSpaden, however, turned on the heat yesterday, despite the heavy rain and raw east wind. He fashioned two sub-par rounds of 70 to win going away. Jug's 72-hole total was 289, eight strokes ahead of Tony Manero of the home club, who was second with 297. Thoren was third with 298 and Nettelbladt fourth with 299. "Playing in the winter tournaments down South didn't hurt my game any," McSpaden declared as he pocketed the winner's prize of $165.25.

* * *

C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., of The Country Club and Melville P. Merritt of Tedesco, have been renominated—tantamount to re-election—for positions as President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively of the Massachusetts Golf Association, it has been announced. The association's annual meeting will be held at Weston Golf Club on Oct. 26. Vice-Presidents nominated include A. O. Barker of Cohasset and W. P. Smith of Pittsfield. Those nominated to the Executive Committee include J. M. Batchelder of Salem, E. F. Dagnino of Bear Hill, G. E. Finlay of Charles River, A. O. Fulton of Oyster Harbors, Durham Jones of Wianno, and Franklin King of Woods Hole.

* * *

Bill Gilligan, a shotputter, has been elected captain of Boston College's 1940 track team, it was announced yesterday, Gilligan was elected in a poll by mail of last year's lettermen.

* * *

Harvard and Tufts both appointed coaches for their junior varsity teams yesterday. Nicky Mellen, varsity guard last year who was graduated in June, takes over for the Crimson, while Earl F. Littleton, Tufts '31, will handle the Jumbos.

G. C.

Jaspers Aim to Stop Cahill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Defensive work against forward passes is occupying much of Herb Kopf's time this week as he puts Manhattan's football squad through its final preparations for the opening game against Holy Cross at Worcester Saturday. The Jasper coach has great respect for the throwing ability of Ronnie Cahill, ace back of the Crusaders, who was hailed as another Sid Luckman while playing with Horace Mann School here in New York a few years back.

The Green freshman team has been given the full repertoire of Notre Dame plays Holy Cross is expected to use and runs through them daily against the varsity in dummy scrimmage. While Manhattan has been very successful in checking enemy aerial raids under Kopf, the Jasper mentor has emphasized to his charges that they will have to redouble their vigilance against Cahill, for "there is no defense against a perfect pass."

As well as drilling the first backfield of Frank Gnup, quarterback; Lorenzo Castiglione and Ted Mazur, halfbacks, and Joe Miglal, fullback, in their defensive assignments against passes, Kopf has stressed the necessity of the line's rushing the passer. If his orders are carried out, Chet Smolenski and Jim Sarullo, the Manhattan ends, will crash in hard all afternoon at Worcester in an attempt to hurry Cahill's tosses.

On the offensive side, Manhattan itself has been giving equal attention to passing. All of Manhattan's starting backs pass and in John Supulski, Charley McNulty and Eddie Fay, who are slated to see reserve action at the halfbacks, Kopf has three additional slingers to press into service. Passing figures heavily in the Green's offensive plans and Holy Cross can count on seeing plenty of flying footballs on Saturday.

I. S. C. Swimmer Named For All-America Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—George Haldeman, captain of last year's Iowa State College swimming team, has been given all-America swimming honors.

Haldeman, who finished fourth in the 200-yard breaststroke at the National Collegiate meet this year, was picked for fourth position on the honor team chosen by Ed Kennedy for Spaulding's Intercollegiate Swimming Guide. He was the only Iowa swimmer to be honored in that way this year, and the first in Iowa State swimming history.

While competing for Iowa State, Haldeman set Big Six records for the breaststroke in both 60- and 75-foot pools. He also swam the dash events during his three years of competition. During his last year he captained the Cyclones to the Big Six championship.

Pitt Prediction

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Pitt Lettermen's Club in a circular letter to members today predicted an announcement would be made shortly that Pitt and Nebraska have been elected to membership in the Western Conference.

Pitt already has placed its athletic activities under the supervision of Maj. John Griffith, commissioner of the Big Ten Conference. The Panthers have scheduled two Big Ten elevens, Minnesota and Purdue, for the 1941 season and sports observers expressed the belief Pitt might move into the Conference next year or in 1941.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Maj. John L. Griffith, Western Conference Athletic Commissioner, said as far as he knew, there was nothing to report that Pittsburgh and Nebraska will become members of the organization, as predicted today in a circular letter to members of the Pitt Lettermen's Club.

"The story apparently has been manufactured out of whole cloth," he said.

Top Scorers

North Carolina's George Stirnweiss and "Sweet" Lalanne and Wake Forest's Red Mayberry, the three leading scorers in the Southern Conference, will continue their bid for supremacy in Saturday's Tar Heel-Deacon game to be played at Chapel Hill. Mayberry's two touchdowns paced Wake Forest's 19-to-7 victory over South Carolina, while Lalanne and Stirnweiss bagged two touchdowns apiece in North Carolina's 50-to-0 route of The Citadel.

Honorary Captain

Another project for Syracuse's football calls for the appointment of an honorary captain at each game, to be named from among the outstanding greats of past teams.

Ed Levy, first baseman of the Oakland Pacific Coast League team, is six foot, five inches.

Starting Backs For Husky Team

Coach Jimmy Dunn this afternoon named a Northeastern starting backfield of five men for the St. Anselm's game at Huntington Field Saturday. He may wait until just before the game to cut off the extra man.

Sure starters will be Ken Harding of Wollaston at tailback; Ronny Tubbs of Hartford, Conn., at blocking back, and Joe Beaton of East Boston at wingback.

The other two, Alex Struzziero of East Boston and Sonny Yetten of Waltham, are battling for the starting fullback post, but both will get into plenty of action.

Backing up this first quartet Dunn will have Bob Gurney at tailback, either Struzziero or Yetten at fullback, Mario Montimaggi of Plymouth at blocking back, and Ed Barry of Wellesley at wingback.

Fall Rowing

An early drive for freshman crew candidates at Syracuse is bringing results. More than 90 turned out for an introductory meeting, highlighted by showing of a color motion-picture of last year's Poughkeepsie regatta, where the Orange junior varsity was victorious. Coach Ned Ten Eyck viewed several huskies among this group and immediately planned a four to five weeks rowing session.

Gilded Ball

As one of the features in connection with celebration of its golden anniversary of football, Syracuse will use a gilded ball for the opening kickoff at all home games. After the season, it will be retired to the trophy room for a place among the prize exhibits.

Practice Game To Give Coach Chance to See

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in the football era when Percy Haughton coached the Harvards there existed a so-called "bloody Wednesday." Not a nice term, and not exactly a nice day for the Harvard footballers. They went into scrimmage that afternoon each week and Coach Haughton expected and demanded action. The game due the following Saturday was play compared to those Wednesday workouts.

All that is changed at Harvard today. It went out before the World War hysteria. Richard Harlow, the present Harvard coach, encourages his results with less thunder. All that could be reminiscent of those early days is the intra-squad game due this Saturday. It's purpose is not primarily a "fight" test, but it does give practically all aspirants an opportunity to show what they have learned.

Prolonged Scrimmage

The affair of course is merely a prolonged scrimmage held behind closed gates under game regulations. A designated varsity will face a second squad and the coaches will be better able to estimate progress to date.

Several set-backs to the Crimson hopes have occurred during this week. Changes have been necessary and while hopes for certain prospects have dwindled, others have come forward to recompense. Dick Harlow may not have a national championship team underway, but he certainly has a better outfit than generally supposed before Spring practice.

Numerous Shifts

Among the major changes saw Capt. Torbie Macdonald moved from wingback to tailback; George Downing from tackle to end (and the end is not in sight yet); Ernie Sargeant from jayvee back to guard; Bill Coleman, hockey captain, from guard to center to blocking back; Joe Gardella, bucking back to wingback; Tom Healey from left tackle to right; Mose Hallett from tackle to guard, and yesterday Henry Vander Eb from blocking back to end.

Those are a lot of changes. Some of them are radical changes. Probably they are largely the result of the forced absence during Spring practice of Harlow. But the fact remains that it is time lost—shifting players so frequently. With the schedule at hand Coach Harlow is handicapped concentrating on starting line-up.

Starting Line-up

If this were the day before a game he could state that his starting backfield would be Bill Coleman, blocking back; Joe Gardella, wing back; Charles Spreyer, bucking back and Captain Macdonald, tailback. His line would not be certain, but Charlie Ayers would be at center; probably Don Lowrey and Mose Hallett, guards; Tom Healey and Vern Miller, tackles, and Loren MacKinney and Bartow Kelly, ends.

Of these positions Joe Kaufman, if not on the injured list, would be at the end. In fact, the end problem is far from settled and Hallett is not a tried and true guard yet. The other posts are faily certain as starters right now, but the certainty does not embrace what is known as experience. Apart from Healey, Kelly and Lowrey experience is something the line has possibilities of everything else but. The backfield has two backs of experience, Gardella and Macdonald.

Experience will come, of course, but how soon?

Green Loses Kersting

HANOVER, N. H. Sept. 26 (AP)—Dartmouth's center problem became acute today when Dick Kersting of the scrubs, sprained his ankle during a long scrimmage Coach Earl Blaik directed in freezing weather. Kersting will be out of action for three weeks and with him on the sidelines are pivotmen Ed Phelan and Zeke Billings.

Bob Lempke, the second-string quarterback, was switched back to his 1938 snapperback role to plug the gap and Blaik said he would be used in both positions during the season.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

St. Louis at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Boston (2), New York at Philadelphia (2). Only games scheduled.

American League

Boston at Washington, Philadelphia at New York (2). Only games scheduled.

Touring Bees Coming Home For Series With Brooklyn

BULLETIN

Today's doubleheader between the Red Sox and New York Yankees was postponed. It was to have been the local club's final appearance here this season.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Supported by a group of apple-cheeked youngsters with prospective futures in the diamond pastime, the touring Bees move back into their Hive clubhouse on the morrow for the closing out of the 1939 National League schedule. The surprising Brooklyn Dodgers, who are permanently lodged in the first division and may finish as high as third place, come here for double-headers tomorrow and Friday. New York's collapsible Giants end the Hub campaign with a single engagement on Saturday and a twin bill Sunday.

In these final Allston contests, local fans will see several unfamiliar players in Boston uniforms, yet boys who may eventually be stars in this elder circuit. There is George Barnicle, a kid pitcher with poise, a good curve, a fast ball that is alive and a world of confidence in his own ability. This rookie figures definitely in Casey Stengel's 1940 plans.

Lack Experience

Bill Wietelmann, the blond shortstop, will probably make the training trip to Bradenton in the spring. He is a fine defensive player, despite a lack of experience. When he learns what a bat is for, he will be an asset. Stengel like his hustle and hints that he may be retained as a utility player in '40. Red Barkley, like Wietelmann, leans heavily toward the defensive side at the moment. All he needs is improved success against pitchers.

Joe Callahan, who won 19 games for Bob Coleman's Evansville club in the Three-I League this year, will be one of the mound artists at Bradenton in late February. He lacks an impressive appearance on the hill, but he has proved that he can get those batters out. Good control is his chief weapon. Al Viegel attracted Stengel's experienced eyes with a sparkling fast ball, but is short on schooling. He needs one or two more seasons in the minors.

Rowell A Prospect

Carvel Rowell, originally an infielder, may be in the regular Bee outfield next year. He possesses the potentialities of a big leaguer—a strong arm, speed on the bases and in the field, and occasional power at bat. His defensive work is not so good. But constant practice can usually iron out this difficulty. At least, Stengel thinks it can. Chet Ross, a new outfielder, need more seasoning in the faster minors. They say he can hit a ball for distance.

Chet Clemens is an outfielder who can go and get fly balls. He has not been consistent at the plate, but is a big fellow and experience may straighten him out. Two or three years ago he burned up the base paths of the Florida State League. Ralph Hodgin, outfielder, has disappointed Stengel.

At Bradenton this past spring, Ralph was outstanding in several practice and Grapefruit League games. Rival pitchers found him a nuisance in the so-called "clutch." He still is not fooled easily, but at the same time he rarely gets the ball out of the infield. Bill Schuster is a hustling infielder with fine defensive talents, yet is no match for Eddie Miller. Bill may be heard from later.

Games Start At 1:15

Johnny Quinn, secretary of the Bees, announces that the double bills with Brooklyn will start at 1:15 o'clock. The two games with the Giants on Sunday, however, will commence at the usual 1:30.

The Red Sox left Boston today and headed for Washington, fully aware of their shortcomings, and the next time they appear on the Fenway Park sod there is little doubt that a number of new faces will predominate. If they hope to present a serious challenge to the Yankees next season, the Sox must get themselves a catcher and two or three pitchers. Where they will get them is a mystery. Another left-hand hitter with power, who can aim at those shortened bleachers behind the right fielder, would balance the offense. If Tom Yawkey finds a catcher who can do that, he'll have something.

Chicago Vs. Illinois Game at Stagg Field

The football game between the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois will be played on Stagg Field, Nov. 25 instead of in Urbana as originally scheduled, T. N. Metcalf, director of athletics at Chicago announced.

The change, occasioned by the President's decision to change the date of Thanksgiving Day to Nov. 23, leaves Chicago with seven home games and only one road contest, to be played against the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Nov. 4.

The Chicago schedule, which begins with Beloit College on Stagg Field Saturday (Sept. 30), also includes Wabash College (Crawfordsville, Ind.) on Stagg Field, Oct. 7; Harvard University on Stagg Field, Oct. 14; Michigan on Stagg Field, Oct. 21; Virginia at Charlottesville, Nov. 4; Ohio State on Stagg Field, Nov. 11; Oberlin College on Stagg Field, Nov. 18, and Illinois on Stagg Field, Nov. 25.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

New York at Boston, rained out.
Philadelphia at Washington, rained out.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

National League

Brooklyn at New York, played doubleheader yesterday.
Boston at Philadelphia, rained out.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Little World Series

Louisville (AA) at Rochester (IL), postponed.

Violet Harrier Dates Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Five dual meets and two championship events are listed on the varsity cross country schedule at New York University for this season. The season opens Saturday, Sept. 30, with the Violet harriers meeting Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.

Coach Emil Von Elling will take a squad of 10 N. Y. U. runners to Hamilton this week end for the meet. N. Y. U. also plays Colgate in football on Saturday.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 30—Colgate at Colgate.
Oct. 14—Union at Union; 20—Princeton at Princeton, (varsity and freshmen).
Nov. 4—Rutgers at Rutgers (varsity and freshmen); 7—Metropolitan College Meet; 13—City College at City College; 20—I. C. 4-A Meet.

Late Bulletins

Yankee Doubleheaders

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—New York Yankee officials said today the American League champions would wind up their 1939 season with three doubleheaders in Yankee Stadium.

They will face the Athletics in a twin bill tomorrow, take Friday off, and then wind up against the Red Sox in a four-game series Saturday and Sunday.

The two-day Sox doubleheader was necessitated when rain postponed games scheduled for Boston yesterday and today.

Waterbury Cup Polo

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The final of the Waterbury Polo Cup competition, bringing together C. B. Wrightsman's Texas Rangers and John Hay Whitney's Greentree four, today was postponed until tomorrow because of rain. If the weather prevents play tomorrow, the game will be played Saturday.

Amateur World Series

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 27 (AP)—South Bend, Ind., put on a three-run rally in the eighth inning today to defeat Randolph Field, Texas, 5 to 3, in the "Amateur World Series" of the American Baseball Congress. The defeat eliminated the Texans, leaving seven teams in the tournament.

••YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Billy Myers, Reds, and Mort Cooper, Cards — Former's homer gave Reds first game; latter handcuffed league leaders in nightcap of crucial twin-bill.

Carl Hubbell, Giants, and Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Former pitched and batted Giants to first game win; latter stopped Giants with four-hitter in afterpiece.

Kirby Higbe, Phillies — His steady pitching over the Bees broke Phils' six-game losing streak.

Bill Beckman, Athletics—Limited Senators to four runs while his mates pounded Nats for 15.

Joe Gallagher, Browns, and Hank Greenberg, Tigers—Joe's three homers made him hitting star of double bill, while Hank was Detroit's ace as Tigers copped pair.

Refused Broadcast

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company said the second game of the double-header between the Cincinnati Reds and the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday was not broadcast because officials of the major league baseball clubs withdrew their permission. The first game was broadcast.

Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis race winner, rejected a proposal for a rational auto tour because he doesn't feel safe on the highways.

1939 Local College Football Schedule

•—Night game.

Date	Harvard	Northeastern	Tufts	Boston Univ.	Boston College
Sept. 30		St. Anselm's			Lebanon Valley
Oct. 7	Bates	New Hampshire at Durham	Middlebury at Middlebury	Franklin & Marshall, Fenway P.	St. Joseph's Col. (Oct. 6)
Oct. 14	Chicago at Chicago	Bates at Lewiston	Amherst at Amherst	Western Reserve, Fenway Park	Florida (Oct. 12)
Oct. 21	Pennsylvania	Tufts at Medford	Northeastern	Upsala at Natl. League Field	Temple
Oct. 28	Dartmouth	American International	Williams	W. Md. at Baltimore, Oct. 27•	St. Anselm's
Nov. 4	Princeton at Princeton	Springfield	Brown at Providence	Manhattan, Natl. League Field	Auburn
Nov. 11	Army	Upsala	New Hampshire at Durham	Cincinnati at Cincinnati	Detroit at Detroit
Nov. 18	New Hampshire		Bowdoin	Boston College at Fenway Park	Boston Univ.
Nov. 25	Yale		Mass. State at Amherst	Open	Kansas City
Dec. 1				Univ. of Tampa at Tampa, Fla.	Holy Cross (Dec. 2)

Who Will Be 1939's Outstanding Football Official?—Dartmouth vs. Annapolis

Recognition for Grid Official Is Proposed

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Predictions, prognostications, and predilections are filling the newsprint and ether waves these days, as the football experts attempt to shape the policies of 1939 grid warfare.

Names of future All-Americas; who will be the best coach in the country; what team will win the national championship—all these things have been conjectured. But it seems to this writer that one very important forecast has been omitted—who will be 1939's outstanding football official?

Now there's a question weighty in importance. Those scampering men in striped shirts and white pants often have it in their power to perform duties that affect the outcome of games.

Thoughts While Driving

How many times has the spectator, as he squeezed his fenders through after-game traffic, pondered thoughts like these: "Why couldn't that referee have stepped off an extra inch on that penalty and given us a first down; why did that head-lineman call an offside on the touchdown play; why was that clipping penalty called by the field judge when our player had a clear field ahead; why did the timekeeper have to develop 'trigger-finger' just when we needed one more play?"

If the official is so important, we certainly should name an All-America referee. Thus this column ventures forth to nominate such a man—a cool, fair, well-liked Northwesterner who this year will have grid-jurisdiction over more big games than any other official in the nation.

This official is Bobby Morris of Seattle, and his 1939 schedule calls for refereeing 12 games and serving as head linesman in two others—a total of 14 games for the season.

His refereeing assignments include two big intersectional games: Washington vs. Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, and Southern California vs. Illinois, Oct. 14.

"Dog-Fights"

But the fact that really marks Morris as the No. 1 official in the country is the faith colleges bestow in him by letting him preside over the "dog-fights" of traditional rivals. A Washington State-Gonzaga game on Sept. 23 started the Morris season; on Nov. 4 he referees the "Battle of the Bears"—California vs. U. C. L. A.; on Armistice Day he dares to attempt an arbitration of the Washington State-Idaho "feud" between schools that are but eight miles apart; and then to wind up a pleasant season, referee Morris must keep peace at the Los Angeles contest for the championship of Figueroa Street—U. S. C. vs. U. C. L. A.

Sandwiched along the way are refereeing jobs at Montana-University of San Francisco; St. Marys-Loyola; Washington-Oregon State; Oregon-U. C. L. A.; Loyalo-U. S. F.; California-Oregon State; and head-linesman work at Loyola-Hardin Simmons and Oregon-Washington.

Strenuous Schedule

To prepare for such a strenuous schedule, Morris does regular road-work and training. And he must spend long hours studying the rule book to be ready for any of the myriad happenings that always manage to present themselves in even the best of football games.

* * *

SIDELINE BANTER—Washington State is on the wrong end of the traveling again this year; the Cougars must travel South for all four of their California Conference games, which includes two trips to Los Angeles. The only home games are against Washington and Gonzaga. . . . The Northwest Polo championship was won recently by a Toppenish team that vanquished the "A" team of Vancouver, B. C. . . Coach Jim Phelan is having a tough time finding a quarterback to equal Chuck Newton's blocking ability. Charley Bechtol, Elmer Berg, and Ted Dorman are all good runners, smart field-generals, and good punters—but in the Phelan system these are not considered assets to a quarterback unless he can also block. **Bob Cahn**

Advocates Severe Schedules

AUBURN Ala., (AP) — Soft-spoken Jack Meagher, the Auburn football professor who got his master's degree under Knute Rockne, insisted today the tougher the opposition the better it is for all concerned.

With 18 years in the none-too-settled business of coaching football the 43-year-old one-time Marine has always played hard schedules—not only for financial returns but because he figures the fans who pay are entitled to and expect to see close games.

Nothing to Gain

"There is nothing to gain," said Marine Jack, "by playing so-called 'setups.' I don't believe there is a football fan who likes to pay to see his favorite team romp over weaker opposition. You certainly don't gain any prestige by such victories."

Meagher landed at Auburn in 1934. Previously he coached at Rice Institute five years after leaving St. Edwards University in Texas. His contract at Auburn runs to 1943 and alumni would like to see him given the job for life.

Not a Runaway

"To play a fine schedule of tough games," he said, "you make yourself and your team look good in the eyes of the public. The average football lover wants to see a contest, not a runaway. He will appreciate the game more if the other fellow has a team as good or better than his."

Meagher indicated it was rather nice to have a "let-up" if a school wishes to point for two of three games, but added the opinion that a team which went through a hard schedule could defeat a club that tackled only two or three tough foes, other factors being equal.

Meagher explained: "The team playing all tough games will be a smarter ball club." He said any team could handle a good, stiff line-up of opposition commendably unless overcome by injuries to "key" players.

Want Tough Games

"The kids want to play tough games," the Auburn pilot insisted. "It's kind of a manly thing. They don't want to play a team that is not as good or better than they are.

"Every now and then I will get my boys together and ask them if they want a real tough schedule arranged, or would they rather play a program mixed with 'breathers.' Unanimously, they have expressed a desire to me to play the tough ones."

Meagher said hard games are no tougher on the athletes than if they had prepared for and played easier games.

Yankee Ticket Sale

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP) —The New York Yankees announced yesterday that 34,000 general admission seats will be placed on sale at Yankee Stadium on the morning of the opening game of the World Series next Wednesday, Oct. 4. There will be 20,000 in the upper tier of the grandstand at $3.30 each and 14,000 in the bleachers at $1.10.

The same number will be placed on sale on the morning of the second game Oct. 5, and on the morning of the sixth game, if that many games are played.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

Sam Snead set new all-time record for professional golf prize-winning by capturing the $5,000 Westchester open to boost his earnings for the year to $17,572.83.

Five Years Ago

Cecil Smith, 10-goal Texan, scored nine goals in 10-1 victory of Greentree over Aiken Knights in United States open polo.

Louisville Wins First of Series

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP) —The Rochester Red Wings are hopeful the 7-to-0 drubbing they took at the hands of Louisville in the 1939 Little World Series opener is a case of history repeating itself.

Preparing for the second game of the best-four-out-of-seven series, the Wings remembered they started the same way in the International League play-offs against Buffalo. Then they took four-straight to win.

Parmelee gave the Wings, offensive leaders in their loop, but four scattered singles as he faced just 30 men in nine innings. He struck out two and walked two Flawless defensive play, marked by three double killings by the Colonel infield, complemented his effective work.

Curtis Cup Matches Canceled by the War

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Curtis Cup golf match between British and United States women's teams, set for next May in England has followed the professional Ryder Cup matches into the war's discard.

The United States Golf Association was advised by the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain that it had canceled all competitions during the war.

Although no word has been received as yet, it also appears likely that the amateur Walker Cup matches between United States and British men's teams, scheduled for Aug. 30 and 31 at St. Paul, will be called off.

Regina Club Drops Three

REGINA, Sept. 27 (CP)—Dr. Emmett McCusker, president of Regina Roughriders Football Club, has announced Leo Danaher and Troy Scholl, backfielders, and Carl Krienke, lineman, were informed the club no longer required their services.

"We felt they were not giving their best, and that it was unfair to have them on the club accomplishing nothing while our younger players were carrying the load."

Danaher, brought up from Univertiy of Kansas, was one of the main cogs in the Regina machine last year. Scholl, from Tulsa, Okla., and Krienke, from University of Southern California, were heralded as the pick of the import crop this year.

Not Counting Pasadena Rosebuds



U. S. C.

Footballers at Southern California

Left: P. Ambrose (Amby) Schindler, chief quarterback who has returned to the gridiron after a year's layoff. Right: Coach Howard Jones and Capt. Joe Shell, who is on the reserve list. Jones' team has to hurdle California, Stanford, Washington, U. C. L. A. and a pair of strong Oregon teams before looking toward the Rose Bowl.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Arndt Jorgens, Yankee Catcher

Whenever a baseball scribe sits down to a typewriter these days, his thoughts immediately turn toward the Yankees and the men who make them go. Even as the Reds and Cardinals carry on their blistering National League maneuvers within the walls of Cincinnati's Crosley Field, the magnetic power of the New Yorkers is apparent in the press row. You wonder what they will do next and how decisively they will do it. Who will Manager Joe McCarthy send to the pitching mound in the World Series next week after Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez are out of the way? How will that famed offense function if called upon to face Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer?

A group of Boston and New York newspapermen were sitting together in the back of the Fenway Park grandstand. Current topics in relation to the Yankees were discussed, each writer offering his two cents worth of opinion. Finally, after the prospective World Series situation had been canvassed quite thoroughly, a Yankee correspondent said: "When it comes to getting paid for doing practically nothing at all, how about Arndt Jorgens? He never has caught more than 55 games in a single season, and yet he always gets his salary on time and also a full share of that 'big series' cash. What a way to make a living!"

No Finer Fellow

"There isn't a finer fellow in baseball than Jorgens, though," added another Gotham writer, while the Hub boys were still nodding their approval.

"That's right," continued the first New Yorker. "I hope he stays around for another 10 years."

After the informal meeting in the grandstand adjourned, your correspondent dashed to the record books. Within their pages was found a truly unusual story—the story of Arndt Jorgens, Yankee catcher. It has been generally known for several years that Jorgens was on the Yankee roster; that he did little receiving because a fellow by the name of Bill Dickey was the No. 1 backstop on the club. But the average observer cannot realize that the man's background so strongly emphasizes the view aired by that first New York scribe.

Joined in 1928

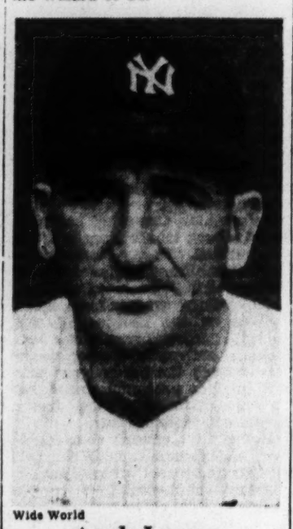
Jorgens joined the Yankees late in 1928, from Oklahoma City. Except for a brief stretch with Jersey City, he has been in a New York uniform ever since. And yet, during those 11 campaigns in the stadium that borders on the Harlem River, he has appeared in only about 310 American League games. Three hundred and ten contests over 11 years! Why, even pitchers labor more often than that, and the average hurler goes to the mound not more than twice a week. In 1936, when the Yanks started their sensational unbroken string of triumphs, Art appeared in 66 engagements. The following year he worked in 13. In 1938 this figure shrank to a mere nine. So far this season the Jorgens name has been apparent in something like half a dozen box scores.

As an American Leaguer, Jorgens only once has hit over .300. In 1930, appearing in 16 games, he rocketed to .367. But since then his average has annually been well under the charmed level.

Must Be Asset

However, when you stop to think about it, these unusual facts actually emphasize the man's value to his ball club. He must do something. If not, why do they keep him? Certainly not to round out the payroll. If Jorgens were not valuable to the smooth operating Yankee organization—the finest baseball outfit in the country—he would be somewhere else. You can depend upon that. Joe McCarthy has no deadwood cluttering up his clubhouse.

The Yankees will soon be in the midst of another October classic, but Bill Dickey, as in the past, will do the catching. Jorgens will watch from the shadows of the dugout, probably wishing that the team would put him to work. Not once has Art lifted a finger when a World Series encounter was in progress, except to warm up a rescue hurler in the bull pen. However, when white-haired Judge Landis passes out those sizeable bonus checks, little Artie will get just as much as Dickey or Di Maggio or Ruffing. Sounds like something that might happen in the Wizard of Oz.



Wide World

Arndt Jorgens
Yankee Catcher

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds moved a step closer to their first National League title in 20 years by splitting a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals at Cincinnati yesterday.

The Reds won the first game 3-1 as Billy Myers pounded a homer in the second with two mates on base, but then Mort Cooper stopped the league leaders 6 to 0 with a fine four hit performance in the afterpiece.

That left the sands in the hour-glass running pretty low for the Cards, for they failed to gain an inch in their chase after the Reds—and they have only five games left.

The Reds are still 3½ games to the good—and they have Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer lined up for mound duty. Neither pitched yesterday although Walters was scheduled to go in the second game.

The standings:

Team	Won	Lost	Games behind	Games to play
Cincinnati	94	55		8
St. Louis	90	58	3½	*5

*One game with New York canceled.

Tom Lynch has conducted a free school for sandlot and schoolboy umpires in Cincinnati for 25 years.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The scrubs may be football's "forgotten men" in most cases, but at Yale they manage to get some attention. A pair of them aroused more interest than varsity performers in yesterday's scrimmage when Sumner Macomber made some long runs and Ted Turner played brilliantly at center. Turner, a sophomore, may replace Capt. Bill Stack in another season Macomber is a senior, so he'll have to win his varsity job this year—or else.

* * *

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Missouri University's home-town fans are moanin' low despite excellent football prospets. Fans in several Central Missouri towns, confident the Tigers would go places, bought large blocks of choice seats. So Columbians, long accustomed to the 50-yard line, find themselves scrambling for spots on the 25 or 30.

* * *

NEW YORK—For the first time in its 51 years of football, Fordham will play some games in white jerseys, instead of the traditional maroon. The Rams will wear white against Alabama, Tulane and Indiana red-shirted teams, to make it easier to distinguish the players. They will wear their regular color in other contests.

* * *

MANHATTAN, Kan.—A couple of years ago, Kansas State fans nicknamed Elmer Hackney the "one man gang" because of the way he broke up opposing teams, but this season it looks as though he really would earn the title He has added passing to his line-cracking specialty, and when tried out yesterday on kick-offs he calmly booted the ball over the goal line.

* * *

BATON ROUGE, La.—Three boys who starred on the same high school team may start for Louisiana State against Mississippi Saturday night. Young Bussey and Ashford Simes were rival halfbacks and Woodrow Barrett an end on the San Jacinto high team at Houston, Tex., a few years back. Now Bussey is the regular L. S. U. quarterback. Simes is at left half. Barrett is giving the veteran Ogden Bauer a battle for the right end job.

* * *

HANOVER, N. H.—Bob Lempke apparently is slated for a dual role on the Dartmouth team this year. He was shifted from his 1938 pivot role to become second-string quarterback. But when Dick Kersting, scrub center, suffered a sprained ankle yesterday and joined Ed Phelan and Zeke Billings on the bench, Lempke went back to the line. Coach Earl Blaik says he will be used at both positions.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	104	43	.707
Boston	87	60	.592
Chicago	84	65	.564
Cleveland	82	66	.554
Detroit	79	70	.530
Washington	63	86	.423
Philadelphia	54	95	.362
St. Louis	41	109	.273

Results Sept. 26

Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 15, Washington 4.
Only games played.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	94	55	.631
St. Louis	90	58	.608
Brooklyn	79	67	.541
Chicago	80	69	.537
New York	74	73	.503
Pittsburgh	67	81	.453
Boston	60	87	.417
Philadelphia	45	101	.308

Results Sept. 26

New York 9, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, postponed.

Frank Steen of the Green Bay Packers grid team played baseball in the Florida State League until mid-August.

Yale Prospects Gloomy For Difficult Schedule

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—At the end of spring practice, one of Yale's more prominent football coaches told enquiring Elis that "If you think the 1938 team was bad, wait until you see next season's."

That remark made things look bad enough. Since then, prospects have gone from bad to worse.

The situation already was discouraging. Only 10 letter men were back, there was hardly anything worthwhile up from last year's freshmen, and the team faced an eight-game schedule without a "breather." Then, with old Yale blues still grumbling about the 1938 record of six defeats in eight games, the faculty ruled Ray Anderson, sophomore backfield sensation, ineligible just before the squad of 60 reported for fall practice.

Stunning Blow

It was a stunning blow, as bad as if the Yankees were to lose Joe Di Maggio on the eve of the World Series. For Anderson, who emerged as a triple-threat man near the end of last season, was being groomed to be key man of Yale's attack.

The Yale offense functions best when it is built around a star. One doesn't have to go back any further than to the year of Larry Kelley and Clint Frank for evidence of this.

Even with Anderson in the lineup, the Bulldogs weren't expecting too much in 1939. Without him, there is only gloom of the deepest shade of blue.

No Stars Available

After approximately two weeks of preparation for the opening game Oct. 7 with Columbia, Head Coach Ducky Pond and his able first lieutenant, Earle (Greasy) Neale, are convinced that, so far as they are concerned, the stars are in the heavens and not in Yale football suits. Consequently, the Elis are expected to bank on a "basketball" type of attack, with scores of passes, thrown chiefly by sophomore Hovey Seymour, and all four backs taking shots at carrying the ball.

The nearest thing to possible stardom on the squad is Fred Burr, 170-pound quarterback who played brilliantly at times last season but was handicapped by injuries.

Pond, without pulling out the crying towel, admits:

"We don't know exactly where we stand right now. But we are certain that a tough slate of opponents—Columbia, Pennsylvania, Army, Michigan, Dartmouth, Brown, Princeton, and Harvard—will know they've been in a great battle before we're through."

Yale's probable starting team is, as Yale football goes, a streamlined eleven, averaging 189 pounds on the line and eight pounds less in the backfield.

Including eight veterans and two sophomores, it consists of Burr, Seymour, Hal Whiteman, and Hank Wood, backs; Brownie Brinkley and Alan Bartholomey, ends; Bob Brooks and Bill Knapp, tackles; Cape Burnham and Jim Dern, guards, and Capt. Bill Stack, center. There are hardly any worthy replacements.

The schedule:

Oct. 7—Columbia; 14—Pennsylvania; 21—Army; 28—Michigan at Ann Arbor. Nov. 4—Dartmouth; 11—Brown; 18—Princeton; 25—Harvard at Boston.

Mrs. Moody In Tennis Tourney

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Top ranking tennis stars sailed blithely through play in the Pacific Southwest net championships today, with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston meeting Mary Arnold of Los Angeles in one of the feature matches.

Helen Wills Moody returned to the tournament scene, paired with Adrian Quist of Australia in a mixed doubles set-to against Miss Arnold and Draco Mitic of Yugoslavia.

Alice Marble, Bobby Riggs, Quist and his teammate, John Bromwich, emerged safely from second-round matches yesterday, as did Franjo Puncec of Yugoslavia, Welby Van Horn, Elwood Cooke, Frankie Parker, in men's singles, and Mrs. Fabyan, Dorothy Bundy and Valerie Scott of England in the women's division.

Riggs overcame stout opposition before downing Bob Sanford, Santa Monica, Calif., 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, while Miss Marble disposed of Peggy Kerr, 6—1, 6—2.

The veteran internationalist, John W. Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, advanced over Don Hernandez, one of Mexico's Davis Cuppers, 6—3, 6—1.

Eastern League's 1939 Attendance Sets New Record

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 27 (AP)—A record attendance of 1,074,796 for the Eastern Baseball League during the 1939 season was announced today by President Tommy Richardson. This is an increase of 356,396 over 1938.

The official paid attendance for the year, excluding the playoffs, was 1,012,936. The playoffs drew 61,860.

Scranton, winner of the championship and Governor's Cup playoffs, drew 289,550 at its home games during the regular season, breaking the previous record of 176,653 set by Albany in 1938.

Scranton also established a new single-day attendance mark of 12,630, while Albany set up a new opening day record of 7,323.

The largest "melon" in the history of the League, formerly known as the New York-Pennsylvania circuit, was shared by Scranton and Albany, finalists in the playoffs. The players' pool amounted to $5,083.69 of which $3,389.13 went to Scranton and $1,694.56 to Albany.

Nyala Victor In Second Race

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Nyala, F. T. Bedford's 12-meter yacht, squared accounts with Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vim yesterday by winning the second race of the series for the big yachts sponsored by the New York Yacht Club. But whether or not Vim retained the lead on points in the five-race season remained in doubt pending the outcome of Nyala's protest of the opening contest.

The Race Committee held a hearing on the protest last night but Chairman Walter L. Coursen withheld his announcement.

Van Santvoord Merle-Smith's Seven Seas was third and last in yesterday's race as Clinton H. Crane's Gleam was unable to start. She was taken to City Island for repairs as a result of Monday's beating.

Sailing in tricky, changeable weather, all three yachts had turns at leading yesterday. The race started in a 25-mile northerly blow, but a calm followed; then a 10-mile northeast breeze came up for the finish. Vim, at her best in heavy weather, had a minute and a half lead in the early stages but dropped to last as the wind flattened. Then Seven Seas led briefly as the other two swung away from the direct course. Nyala covered Vim and caught the new breeze first after the calm. She took a four-minute lead but Vim crept up slowly and was about a minute and a half behind at the finish of the 20-mile race.

The standing now shows 7¼ points for Vim and 6¼ for Nyala with three each for the other two yachts. Should Vim be disqualified from Monday's victory, however, she would lost 4¼ points.

Los Angeles In

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Los Angeles advanced last night to the finals of the President's Cup playoff series by beating Seattle, Pacific Coast League pennant winner, 2 to 0.

The victory sent them into the final series against Sacramento, starting Thursday night at Sacramento. Sacramento beat San Francisco in the other semifinal playoff series.

Golf Exhibition

VANCOUVER (CP)—An exhibition golf match between Vancouver's Kenny Black, Canadian amateur champion, and Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, Wash., United States amateur titleholder, has been arranged here. The tentative date is Oct. 18. Proceeds will go to the Red Cross Society.

Rate Doering a Future Champ

Professional judges of golf form unanimously voted Arthur Doering of Chicago, former captain of the Stanford University team, the best hitter in the recent National Amateur Championship.

Tall and willowy, Doering is long and very straight with his woods and his iron play clearly shows the results of detailed instruction from Tommy Armour. A fine player at Stanford, Doering played many rounds with Armour during the past summer and developed a keen short game. Armour predicted several weeks ago that Doering might win the National Amateur and only sensational putting by Bud Ward prevented the Chicagoan from reaching the finals.

Doering has been climbing the golf ladder rapidly over the past year. He was the first amateur in the National Open at Denver in 1938 and last winter went to the quarter-finals of the San Francisco Match Play Championship, where it took all the artillery Dick Metz possessed to down him. Doering needs only a bit more championship experience to be one of the country's top notchers in any field.

Pittmen Fly On

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 27 (AP) — Thirty-three University of Pittsburgh football players, making the first cross-country airplane jump to play a game, left here at 7:57 a. m. today in two chartered airplanes for Seattle, Wash., to play the University of Washington Saturday.

The players, flying here yesterday from Pittsburgh, spent the night in a Minneapolis hotel. They are due in Spokane, Wash., late today for a workout before continuing on to Seattle.

Record by Browns

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27 (AP)—The Browns set a new all-time record for St. Louis American League club defeats yesterday when they dropped their 108th and 109th games of the season to the Detroit Tigers, 5 to 4, and 7 to 5.

The major league record for defeats is 117 by the Athletics in 1917.

Chicago was able to score but nine runs as the Yankees totaled 22 to take the last World Series.

Green Pointing For Game With Naval Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—Two minor grid contests and five weeks of instruction work will be behind the Big Green eleven when Coach Earl Blaik takes his Dartmouth squad into Baltimore to face Navy on Oct. 14.

This is the encounter to which Dartmouth has been pointing from the first day of practice on Sept. 11, for it is the opinion of the coaching staff and the players that a victory, or even a close contest with the Middies, will be important to the success of the Green throughout the 1939 campaign.

Dartmouth Confident

To a man, the Dartmouth players are willing to admit that should they do well against the heavy Navy team, the confidence they will gain will be of lasting value to a young, inexperienced eleven.

Fortunately, Dartmouth will have one asset that may help the cause at Baltimore, and that asset is added weight in its own line over a year ago. The Green will not be able to match the 203-pound average of the Navy forwards, but Dartmouth with a 190-pound line will be overwhelmed on the scales as was the case in several major encounters of last season.

Speed, Not Size

Should line coach Harry Ellinger wish to do so, he could mold an Indian forward wall that would go even heavier than the present line-up. However, his objectives have always been speed first and size second, and he has never indicated any change of policy on his part.

Dartmouth and Navy have met once before on a football field, with Navy the winner, 13-6. Two backs who gained national recognition during the season scored the touchdown on that October afternoon. Lou Kirn of Navy scored two for the Midshipmen and Wild Bill McCall tallied Dartmouth's lone score.

Another famous Green back, Al Marsters, was not in the line-up for the Navy encounter, he having been injured two tilts previous to the setback for the Indians. Dartmouth fielded another outstanding ball carrier in Bill Morton, quarterback, but Navy covered him closely for 60 minutes, and he failed to turn the tide toward the Green.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris-Designed Modes Continue Friendly Invasion

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page



Photo Mandello

This may look like a jacket and skirt, but it is a Molyneux autumn coat in two shades of gray heavy woolen. The astrakhan muff and saucy hat are important accessories.

Coats and Suits With Wide Hips, Small Waists, Fur Trim

But Among the Accessories Worn Along the Paris Boulevards the Gas Mask Perforce Leads

By Elène Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

France is at war, and to all outward appearances the Paris of today is very like the Paris of 25 years ago. "Business as usual" is the order of the day, despite air-raid warnings and all the other excitements. Air wardens, special police and firemen patrol the boulevards, constant reminders of the catastrophe and every man, woman and child whom one meets is carrying a gas mask. In fact, the gas mask in its cylindrical container is the latest Parisian "accessory." It is also the favorite subject for jest among that portion of the populace, who, heretofore, have had no interest in "accessories."

"Qu'est-ce que c'est?" shouts a white-clad workman, pointing his trowel at the case hanging from the shoulders of the woman who is pushing her barrow of vegetables along the street.

"This," replies the woman, "is my jewel box which I have just taken from the bank. And what have you, mon vieux, in your pretty little box?"

And S-s-sh!

"That, Madame, is a secret, but I will tell it to you. These are my burglar's tools! By day, I am a mason but by night,—ah, Madame, that is a horse of a different color."

Thus, "always merry and bright," life goes on in "gai Paree"!

Meanwhile, we at home are shaking the mothballs from last winter's costumes and studying what can be done about them. Let's have a look. The tailored suit is the first requisite for the autumn. This needs only slight alterations to bring it up to the 1939 standard. The skirt must be shortened an inch or two (14 to 16 inches from the floor is the prescribed length) and the jacket lengthened a bit, either by letting down the turned-up edge or by adding a narrow band of astrakhan, silk braid or velvet, the same decoration being used on the collar, revers and on the edge of the pockets. A similar band may be placed on the edge of the skirt, and voila! we are in the height of the fashion!

Wide Hips

In case the suit is of an earlier vintage and past its usefulness as "Sunday best," we have a wide choice of models from which to select a brand new one. If we wish to go the "limit" we may choose a suit of duvetyn, wool velours, broadcloth or other smooth woolen material with tightly fitted jacket, "puckered" on either side of the front or with draped panniers on the hips, a full basque at the back or a big bustle bow, all of which may be edged with astrakhan. The skirts of these tailleurs, have, as a rule, considerable fullness at the back, in the form of flat box pleats, or falling from gathers at the waistline.

If one prefers the more severe "classic" type of suit, a Creed model with the new thigh-length riding-habit jacket and a skirt with three flat inverted pleats at the back, stitched half-way down and flaring below, is a smart idea. In case one wishes something in the nature of a novelty, a velvet jacket worn over a plaid or plain woolen skirt or frock, preferably with pleated skirt, is a suggestion which comes from Lucien Lelong. Balenciaga, Robert Piguet, and Maggie Rouff. The latter house goes in for this type of costume "in a big way." Among the innumerable models were two which I thought particularly attractive. One consisted of a mustard-colored velvet jacket worn with a black woolen frock, and the other a brown velvet jacket worn with a taupe-colored frock which had a narrow edge of the velvet.

And speaking of Maggie Rouff, one must not forget the dressier models of tailored suits which are deservedly one of the outstanding successes of the season. These are all black, in several different combinations of materials. Some are of striped satin and moire, some in striped velvet and satin, and some in plain, heavy satin. All have snugly fitted jackets and some have skirts of the same material, others have the jackets in the silk material worn with a plain black woolen frock, and one model has the jacket in striped satin and moire and a plain black velvet skirt and white satin blouse. Impeccable in cut and workmanship, these are truly "tailleurs de luxe."

When the Snow Flies

And now having settled the question of the autumn suit, let's see what the cedar chest has to offer in the line of winter coats. Last year's redingote is as good as ever, provided it has a bit of fullness at the back. The addition of a bit of fur at the neck and wrists and perhaps on the pocket flaps as well, helps to bring it up to date and the substitution of bright metal buttons in place of the dull ones of last year, is another timely idea. The Creed photograph shows a popular redingote model of 1939.

Though the redingote is the favorite, there are also models which hang full from the shoulders at the back and are fitted at the front. Robert Piguet has revived the wrap-around coat, tied together with long ribbons or braid at the side, one of these in black has satin ties tipped with long, brass points. Balenciaga fastens his redingotes down one side with a big patch pocket on the opposite side.

Many of the dressier types of coat follow the lines of the frock with flaring skirt, slender waist, and wide shoulders. These are elaborately trimmed with fur,—fox, astrakhan, leopard and beaver being among the popular choices. Molyneux trims the skirts of this type of coat with bands of fur, nearly to the waistline and Mme. Lanvin shows a series of models in the new crocodile green with wide bands of fox dyed to match reaching from the hem to the hipline.

Fashionable Materials

Duvetyn, wool velours, and velvet are the fashionable materials for the new winter models. Lucien Lelong showed a lovely model in bottle-green velvet worn with a plaid skirt and green velvet blouse, and Paquin has one in the same shade, cut with a full back, with collar and cuffs of gray astrakhan. An attractive costume by Lucien Lelong consists of a coat of blue velours with flaring skirt and a belt of the same material with a deep frill of bright Scotch plaid set under the collar, extending to the edge of the wide shoulders, a flaring skirt of the plaid and a tucked-in blouse of blue velveteen.

Topcoats of big rainbow plaids are a feature of the collections of Paquin, Lelong, and Creed. These are usually worn over plain shirtwaist frocks of soft woolen, but Paquin makes his frocks of the same plaid with collar, cuffs, and belt in a plain color.

Suitcoat Style

The Molyneux model in the photograph, in two shades of gray is a novelty and Balenciaga has somewhat the same idea in a "suit-coat" of double-faced cloth, black and white checks on one side and plain black on the other, both jacket and skirt buttoning down the side. This can be worn in different combinations with both jacket and skirt in checks, both in black or one part in checks and the other in black. A plain, black jersey shirtwaist frock is worn under this.



V. H. Grandpierre

Creed's autumn redingote in heavy brown woolen, with bright metal buttons, and with collar and cuffs of gray astrakhan.

A Bushel for Mending—And Very Useful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An idea, which when conceived some ten years ago, met with good natured ridicule, has since so proved its worth by years of use that the writer is now ready to pass it along.

Never until a bushel basket was adopted for mending and sewing did any receptacle even begin to meet sewing needs. In the first place a bushel is large enough under ordinary circumstances to hold the mending to be done for an average family for a week, it can be easily picked up and carried from one part of the house to another, and it has a cover which can be fastened down into place to keep out dust. All of these advantages, a plain, unadorned bushel basket will supply; but one which is painted and lined offers even more possibilities.

First, Paint It

Three coats of flat black paint were used on the basket in question, as the cretonne chosen for the lining had a black background. Flat paint is better for unplaned woods—for a first coat, anyway. As a lining seemed necessary to keep out dust, a lining with pockets was planned, the pockets to hold all possible materials for sewing. The cover should be lined, too, and unless the material is reversible, a double lining made by putting the two wrong sides together will be necessary. For the whole lining you will need about two yards of cretonne a yard wide, two pieces of bias binding, and a box of colored thumb tacks.

To line the cover, place the cover on the cretonne and mark around it with chalk or pencil. Cut out the circle, then in the same way cut another circle. As the cover is approximately seventeen inches in diameter, you should be able to get the lining out of half a yard of yard-wide material. Placing the wrong sides together, baste the two circles around the edge and bind with the bias binding. If you buy thumb tacks which match the binding, they will scarcely show. Then tack the lining into the cover.

Lining the Basket

As the circumference of the basket is about 57 inches and the depth 12 inches, you will need a piece of cloth of these dimensions. It can be pieced in any number of places, as the pattern of the cretonne helps conceal piecing and also, the pockets fasten over this first piece. Bind with bias tape the edge which will go around the top of the basket.

Six and a half inches is a good depth for pockets. Next put together a piece 70 by 6½ inches. Bind one long edge of this piece. At this point, list on a slip of paper the names of the articles for which you wish to have pockets; for instance, needles, pins, scissors, buttons, lingerie tape, bias binding, hooks and eyes, snaps, cotton tape, elastic, silk tape, tape measure, embroidery floss, etc. Beside each name indicate the number of inches necessary for the width of pocket, as needles 5, pins 4, scissors 3, buttons 5, tape 5, hooks 6, etc. In addition to the eleven pockets required, one huge pocket about twelve inchs wide was made for odds and ends. At the center of the top edge of this pocket, a snap should be placed so that it may be fastened on to the main lining, to prevent so big a pocket from sagging out into the middle of the basket. Add about half an inch to the width which you have given to each pocket for a box pleat.

Beginning at one end of the 70 x 6½ piece, measure off 5½ inches, pin in a box pleat to bring the pocket to 5 inches; from there measure 4½ inches, pin in pleat to bring pocket to 4 inches, and so on to the end of the piece. Baste pleats down firmly. Measure now to be sure that the pocket is the same length at the bottom as the first lining. If not, adjust pleats here and there until it fits. Bind the bottom edge of pocket being sure that the pleats are stitched firmly. Pin to lining about 2½ inches from the top. Baste pocket piece to lining along bottom and indicate by pins where the divisions of the pockets will come. Stitch pocket piece to lining and stitch firmly between every two indicated pockets. Stitch the two ends of lining together and pin into basket temporarily.

For the Bottom

Now, only the lining for the bottom remains to be done, Outline on the cretonne, a circle about 15 inches in diameter and bind it with bias tape. Lay this in the bottom of the basket and pin to long part of lining. Remove the whole lining and stitch the bottom lining to sides where the pins were put in. Place finished lining in basket and with heavy crochet silk sew the lining in by taking long over-and-over stitches through the sides of the basket and over the edge. Now everything is all ready to move in, and you will have great good fun arranging all your sewing materials. String all spools of cotton and linen thread on a piece of bias binding whose edges have been stitched together; and all spools of silk and darning cotton on a similar strip. Then tie a string of spools to each handle, being sure that the end of the thread is fastened tightly on each spool.

To save time when there is only a stitch to be taken, a stout pasteboard box is kept on top of the bushel basket or just inside of it. In this box, which is about 8x6 inches, there are a paper of needles of various sizes, loose pins, white and black thread, a few buttons, white tape, and darning cotton of the colors most frequently used. Thus in a second, when the writer is in a hurry, she can put her hand on anything that she needs to use.

Inexpensive

The cost of a bushel basket, which has been used (and it will do just as well as a new one) is about 25 cents. The tape is 10 cents a piece. The cretonne varies greatly in price, but a 39 cent quality is satisfactory. Less than two yards is sufficient to line the basket and cover. This makes the total cost less than $1.50.

F. A. F. P.

For the Young Girl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jackets of striped or Scotch plaided woolens worn with a dark skirt and tailored blouse or with a woolen frock, are popular with the younger generation for general morning and sports wear. Robert Piguet is showing several such costumes, one of which, consisting of a jacket in blue and green diagonal plaid and a plain black jersey frock, topped with a saucy Scotch cap of the plaid, is especially jaunty for the "jeune fille."



Rose Valois' gray felt sport hat with bronze coq feathers and red and white fantasy at the front.

Hardy Mums in the Border

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time there was a woman whose love for a particular variety of chrysanthemums led her to give a certain clump such care that Alex Cumming, Connecticut nurseryman specializing in "mums," felt impelled to stop and find out what kind it was. It was just at mealtime and the aproned lady treated him like a book peddler until she found out his mission. Then nothing would suffice but a complete tour of the gardens.

Imagine the surprise that came when closer inspection disclosed the bloom in question to be none other than R. Marion Hatton, a chrysanthemum Mr. Cumming had originated himself. The gardener merely knew the value of poultry manure which together with a particularly good spot resulted in rich, glistening yellow color and fulsome plants.

Today Alex Cumming has produced a book on his favorite flowers, entitled, "Hardy Chrysanthemums," published in New York by McGraw-Hill Book Company, $2.50. Many works have been written on the growing of this ancient garden favorite for cut blooms, but until comparatively recent years the hardy mum was just another perennial prized for its association with the hardy border of grandma's day.

It was this Connecticut nurseryman and geneticist who changed all that and helped make America chrysanthemum-conscious. In this book he covers not only the history and cultivation of garden mums, but the various species, types, and varieties, pests, methods of propagation and breeding; and he gives, as well, many reminiscences about chrysanthemum lore that make fascinating reading even for the non-gardener.

He traces the development of mums back beyond the days of Japan to their origin in Korean gardens. The name chrysanthemum was given by the famous Swedish botanist Linnaeus about 1753 and is taken from the Greek "Chrysos," meaning gold, and "anthos," meaning flower. At that time he described just two varieties; one single and the other with double flowers. Evidently all previous improvements were strictly confined to the Orient. The bloom was comparatively early arriving in America, coming by way of European gardens.

Special attention is given to the new Korean Hybrid group which is responsible for the present interest in the ancient flower. Today these are almost essential in all mixed gardens and here is provided a manual of easily understood gardening information.

Herbert B. Nichols

Under Hot Plates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I keep an old telephone directory or discarded catalogue of a good size on the drain board by the sink for setting pans on. It saves the boards, and the leaves can be torn off and burnt when they get dirty. The same can be used on tiles by the stove to save cracking if hot pans are set on them. Mrs. M. B. C., England

Through the Editor's Window

Welcoming the Seasons

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To many, autumn is one of the loveliest turns of year. Crisp, sparkling days usher in ever-changing color. It is a season of renewals of club work, college, and a host of activities put aside during the warm holiday months of summer.

To some, however, it seems an ending. With genuine regret these dear people look back to the summer now gone, and bemoan its passing.

* * *

Perhaps it seems a small thing, but it is really important to learn to greet the seasons with joy and anticipation. Enjoying each one to the full is of course one of the secrets. Another is to train ourselves to look forward, fearlessly: standing ready to fill the next bright moment as full as the last.

Each has its special beauty and worth, as we well know. Spring brings promise, daintiness, detail, exquisite fragrance. Summer with its holidays, its outdoor life, its stretch of sunny days luring us to lake and beaches, its urge to us to travel, its lavish spread of flowers—has a fulfillment all its own. With autumn and the fruits of harvest comes a flaunting glory, to which we respond with new zest. Winter used to be the least popular, but today it is met by people warmly clad for winter sports in sparkling snows, and a rich feast of fireside reading and companionship, of music and such arts as call for a mellow taste.

* * *

The swing of the seasons is a continuous unfolding of new delight—of new openings. If we can achieve this, we will probably achieve at the same time a similar viewpoint about the seasons of our years. And with the new attitude toward winter we may find ourselves with a new attitude toward age—each epoch a living present, merging into a future filled with possibilities eagerly welcomed in their due time.

A Wednesday Column

Scottish Children Adjusting To Their New Life

Evacuating Well; City Ones Happy in the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Scottish children are evacuating well. One hears on all sides tales of the young people's delight to find themselves in the real country. The joy of living on a farm and being allowed to help with the harvest takes first place. There are always things to do that need doing on a farm and the city children who have been fortunate enough to be taken on as willing helpers are more than happy.

There are many others, however, who find themselves in new surroundings with no farm joys or useful work to do. For those children the ordinary school life will soon take up their attention.

Work Proves Important

Already schemes are on foot for community efforts in which the children will learn self-help. More than one helper has found that organized games can be overdone, and that the children who can both work and amuse themselves are the only ones who can stand up to change.

Many are the tales told of the delight of city children in country joys. The temporary guardians are many of them parents themselves, and the evacuated children soon make themselves at home. In Scotland the system of boarding out children who are dependent on the rates has been in operation for many years, and with great success. Hardly a Highland village has not a quota of such children and the writer visits one family in the Highlands where all the boarded out children call their guardians father and mother and are treated as children of the house. "Father" is an elder in the kirk and sees that the laddies go there too, and he teaches them to work and work well. I met him once carrying their tea over the moor when the boys were cutting peats. "Makes it more like a picnic," he explained a little shamefacedly. It is not in homes like this that the children get bored, but rather in those where they are billeted on small communities where the permanent residents' space is already restricted. Still even there suitable relaxation and pleasant occupations are being found.

Volunteer Helpers

One busy housewife who had taken in a family of very small and stirring children was just wondering how she was to overtake all the work when a knock came to her door. There was the charwoman. "I've come to help," she said, "and I'm going to do their washing and do a regular clean twice a week. That's my part."

There are whole families billeted in fine old castles surrounded by pleasant gardens. The novelty is rather breathtaking, but in these surroundings a love of beauty may be awakened which will bear good fruit in days of peace. Children accustomed to city streets and picture houses soon realize that the streets are now dark and picture houses closed, and so the quiet of the country has to be accepted.

The possibilities in such cases are great and many schemes are being planned for helping the evacuated—but all these need time. The children are hardly yet settled in, although at this writing 175,000 are now evacuated and many more are to come. Mothers who did not want to be parted from their children are now asking for arrangements to be made. Tales of the happiness of little neighbors who have gone come back to them, and Johnnie thinks that he might like to go too, especially if Jeannie goes with him.

I. C. G.



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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,400,000
Previous day's sales	1,712,670
1939 volume to date	195,406,676
1938 volume to date	195,001,603

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Rails and utilities took the speculative play away from war shares in the stock market today, making a spotty picture of ups and downs.

Moderate gains and losses were about evenly distributed when the final hour approached. Starting higher, the market ran into larger offerings and backed down a bit.

Transactions proceeded at the rate of about 2,400,000 shares for a full session.

Profit-takers seemed to be active in steels, motors, coppers, aircrafts, chemicals and miscellaneous shares prominent in the "war baby" drives to higher prices. Some dropped back for losses of a point or more.

Rail traffic expansion, continued equipment buying and increasing power use helped put the spotlight on the carrier and utility groups. Dealings in these were brisk. Turnover in the first hour totaled 880,000 shares, the largest in some time for that period.

Higher most of the time were North American, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, Great Northern preferred, Pullman, Westinghouse, Pennsylvania and Goodyear Tire.

Depressed were U. S. Steel, International Nickel, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, du Pont, Union Carbide and Homestake Mining.

In the curb, a number of usually inactive shares were up 1 to 3 or more, including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Driver-Harris, Midland Steel and South Penn Oil. Most stocks were only fractionally changed.

Bond Prices Advance

Broad demand for U. S. Government and rail loans gave the bond market plenty of forward momentum today.

Gains in the carrier group ranged to a point or so near the start of the final hour—some much more. The treasurys chalked up outside advances of over ½ point.

While some South American and Belgian issues improved in the foreign list, buyers and sellers alike appeared timid in this group.

Demand for the rails, which outshone other market developments, appeared based on bright reports of earnings prospects, according to market analysts.

The lower-priced issues were usually signaled out for attention, including Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and St. Paul 5s.

Power Output Sets Another Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States rang up another record high during the week ended Sept. 23, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest production of 2,448,888,000 kilowatt hours was .2 of 1 per cent ahead of 2,444,371,000 in the preceding week and 13.7 per cent more than 2,154,218,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows: New England 37.9, Middle Atlantic 7.5, Central Industrial 15.8, West Central 12.4, Southern States 15.3, Rocky Mountain 18.8, Pacific Coast 9.1.

The sharp spread in New England reflected 1938 hurricane conditions, the Institute said.

Trading in Wheat Erratic; Prices Off

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Trade in the wheat pit was erratic today, but prices at the finish were down as much as a cent a bushel.

Opening gains of ¼ cent were replaced by net losses ranging to about a cent, before a late rally again lifted prices near their previous close. Trade was light and spotted. Increasing reports of dryness and depletion of soil moisture were a market supporting factor.

Wheat closed ⅝-1 cent lower, December 85⅛-¼, May 85¾-⅝; corn 1-1⅜ down, December 53¼-⅛, May 56; oats ⅛-⅝ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Despite hesitancy caused by approach of the budget message, which came after the close, the stock market displayed firm tendencies today. Rails and many selected domestic stocks were well supported. American shares held firm and British Government bonds found a freer market. Foreign loans, however, were wobbly. Kaffirs slipped back in anticipation of further continental selling.

Paris: Bourse prices fluctuated unevenly in listless trade today. International stocks shifted irregularly and most domestic issues took a ragged course. Rentes closed unchanged to 30 centimes lower.

Amsterdam: Late Bourse prices came back a little in some divisions today but the closing list was well mixed.

Liverpool: Support for cotton futures was limited to local interests today and the market ended 5 to 9 points lower. Hedging and straddle selling were main depressants.

On Standard Products Board

CLEVELAND (AP)—Standard Products Co. stockholders at the annual meeting in Port Clinton named two additional directors and re-elected all others, company officials announced. New directors are Robert W. Budd, Cleveland, President of Central Greyhound Lines, and Herbert W. Trix, President of the American Injector Co., Detroit. Dr. J. S. Reid, Cleveland, President, told stockholders prospects were for considerable business improvement in the current fiscal year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	49½	49	49	+ ½
11½	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	15	10¾	10	10	— ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep26
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	18	68	66¾	68	+ ¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1¾	⅝	Alleghany Corp	186	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅜
17¾	4½	Alleg pf xw	20	18	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
19½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	158	20½	19	19¼	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	12	18	17	17	— ½
21½	8	Alleg pr pf	30	23½	22⅛	22½	+1
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	24	26⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	4	9½	9	9½	+ ⅝
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	14	193	190	190	+1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	10	14⅛	14	14	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (⅜g)	12	13	13	13	— ⅝
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	53	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1¼
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	13	46	45	45¼	— ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	8	19	19	19	—1
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	8	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	8	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
36¼	16⅞	Am Airlines	7	32¼	32¼	32¼	
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	14	16⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
57⅞	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	14	56⅝	56	56	+ ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	112½	111	112¼	— ⅜
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	157½	156⅞	156⅞	+ ⅞
38	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	94	39¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
56½	30¼	Am Car pf	14	61¼	59½	61	— ½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	11	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116	116	116	+3
8¾	5	Am Colortype	32	7⅞	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	11	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep19
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	31	25	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	14	27	26	26	—1
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	41	40½	41	+1¼
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	48	48	48	+ ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	Sep26
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	8	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	13	Am Locomotive	42	29½	28	28¼	— ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	11	78¼	77½	77½	+1½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	14	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
5⅛	2⅛	Am Ma&Metal	9	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	16	27½	26⅝	26⅝	
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	143	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅜
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	23	48¼	44¾	48¼	+4¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	35	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+2
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	110	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	56	22	21½	21½	+ ⅜
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	15	80¼	80	80	+ ½
15⅝	11⅛	Am Saf R (1.20)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	52	57⅛	55½	55½	—1⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	138⅛	138	138	— ½
69	59¼	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	63	63	63	+ ⅝
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	91	41	39⅝	40¼	— ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	7	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	13	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¾
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	8	28	27⅛	27⅛	—1¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93¾	93	93	Sep26
18⅛	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15⅛	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	22	163⅛	160⅞	161¼	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	75¾	75	75	— ⅛
89¾	75⅛	Am Tob B (5)	11	77	76	76¼	— ¾
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	5	134⅜	134⅛	134⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	35	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	200	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	Sep25
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	38	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ¼
64⅜	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	18	61½	59	59	—1½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	35	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43⅛	43½	43½	Sep21
40	20⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	149	34⅛	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	Sep26
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	7	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	33	33	33	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	102	100	100	—2½
8⅜	3⅝	Armour Ill	51	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	6	53	52	52	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	19	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	8	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	18	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Sep25
64	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	64	59	64	Sep25
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	162	34¼	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	9	64½	64	64	
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	72	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	22¼	21¼	21¼	
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+1½
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	29	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Sep21
9⅝	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	+1
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	4	4	4	4	
3⅛	2	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3	3	
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	45	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
		B					
21	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	195	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+ ¾
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	204	8⅜	8⅜	8½	
10¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	55	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	7	26	25	25½	+1½
21½	10⅛	Barber Asphalt	38	16⅞	15⅞	16	+ ½
13	6	Barker Bros	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅝
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	29	17⅛	16⅞	17	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅞
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26	25¾	26	
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	49	30¼	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1⅜
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	39	38¼	38¼	—1¼
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	127	94⅞	92	92¼	—1⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	118¼	116½	116½	—2½
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	5	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	24½	24	24	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	16	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	22	27⅞	27¼	27½	
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	9	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	17½	17	17	
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	21	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	109	28⅛	27⅜	27¾	— ¼
4½	1½	Boston & Maine	9	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	19	31½	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	43	15	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	98	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ⅞
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep19
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Sep20
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	11½	11	11½	+ ¾
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	53	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	21	43¾	41½	43	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	42	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
41	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	4	17¼	17	17	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	63	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	59	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	9	29¼	27¾	27¾	—1¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
18¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	11	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep26
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	17	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	13	13½	13	13¼	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	16	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	27½	27	27⅛	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50	50	Sep18
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	277	2½	1¾	2	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	29	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	48	15½	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	16	14⅞	14	14⅜	+ ¾
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	449	6⅝	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	7	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ¾
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep26
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
4	2⅝	Car & Gen (⅛g)	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	14	91⅝	89½	89½	— ¼
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	39	64⅛	62⅛	63	
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep26
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	61	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	— ¼
19⅛	7⅝	Celotex Corp	40	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	*9	29	28	28	— ⅞
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
12	3¾	Cent RR NJ	16	12¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
5½	3½	Century R M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	9	41¾	41	41	— ½
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	13	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep26
30	17	Champ Pap & F	17	29	28½	28½	
18⅛	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅞
43¾	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	168	47¼	45⅛	45⅞	+ ⅛
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	A'g 24
29	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	41	29⅛	29	29	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	14	4	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
1¼	⅜	Chi & N West	121	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	47	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	16	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
13⅛	9½	Chi MailOr(⅜g)	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	¼	Chi M St P&P	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	43	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	14	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39⅛	39¼	39¼	Sep15
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+1⅛
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	21	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	C R I & P 6%pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8⅜	8⅜	Sep21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅛	5	Childs Co	15	6¼	6	6¼	
92¼	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	96	91⅛	88⅛	90⅞	+ ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
28⅜	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	28	27⅜	28	— ⅜
32⅝	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	4	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅜
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	15	49⅛	46	47	—1¾
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	34	31⅛	30¼	30½	— ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	6	111½	111	111	+ ⅜
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep22
17¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½)	45	13¼	12¾	13¼	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	18	33	32½	33	+ ¾
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	12	24⅞	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	9	18	18	18	— ¼
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	18	18	18	— ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	423	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	3	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	Sep26
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
94	73	Col Carb (4)	3	89	89	89	+3½
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	32	46½	45¼	46⅜	+1⅜
109⅝	100	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Sep20
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	31	52	51	52	+1½
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	Sep25
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	57	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	76	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	65½	64¼	64¼	— ¼
31⅞	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	57	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	36	7⅛	6¾	7¼	+ ½
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	9	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
7	5	Congress Cigar	3	5½	5½	5½	Sep22
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	57	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	36	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	161	31	30¼	30¾	+ ½
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	9	103½	103¼	103¼	
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
12½	7⅜	Consol F pf(¾k)	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	Sep26
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	3¾	3½	3½	+ ¼
9	1⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ¾
34	8⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	29	29	29	+2
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	89½	89½	89½	Sep26
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	51	16⅛	15⅞	16	
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	32	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	10	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	16	49⅞	48⅜	48⅜	—1¾
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	110	110	110	
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	17	9	8¼	8¼	— ½
37⅞	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	37	36⅞	37	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	167	3½	3¼	3⅜	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	24	30¾	29½	29¾	— ½
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	6	30½	29¾	30½	+ ⅞
67⅛	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	14	65	63½	63¾	+ ¾
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	5	155	155	155	Sep26
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	11	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Coty Int (.20g)	10	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
38	16	Crane Co	21	29	27½	27⅞	— ⅞
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	2	95	95	95	Sep26
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	3	9	9	9	
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	18	29	27¾	28	— ¾
40¾	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Sep25
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	34	34	34	+1½
16¼	9	Crown Zell (½)	24	16¼	15½	15¾	— ½
52⅝	24½	Crucible Steel	35	52⅜	50¾	51	— ½
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	3	94¼	93½	94¼	+ ¼
13	3	Cuban-Am-Sug	11	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	2	17	17	17	
6⅜	3½	Curtis Publish	150	7⅛	6½	6½	+ ⅛
60	38	Curtis Ppf(1¼k)	7	63½	60	60	
7⅞	4⅛	Curtiss-Wright	127	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
28¼	19	Curtiss-W A (1g)	11	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
25	[illegible]	C-Hammer (¼g)	3	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅞
		D					
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep25
17½	14¼	Davega S pf(1¼)	4	15	15	15	Sep26
10⅝	4⅝	Davison Chem	3	10½	9¾	9¾	
24⅜	15¾	Deere & Co	52	24	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	5	24⅛	24	24	— ½
16⅝	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	5	15	15	15	— ½
27⅜	12¼	Del & Hudson	138	27⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
8⅜	3⅝	Del Lack & West	197	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	117	117	117	Sep25
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)		32	32	32	Sep26
44⅞	36⅜	Diam M pf (1½)	1	38	38	38	Sep22
9⅝	5⅛	Diam T Motor	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20½	13¾	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	16	15	14¾	14¾	
90	70	Dist C pf ww(5)	3	70	70	70	—1
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(½g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	6	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¾
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	43	23½	22	22¼	—1¼
79¾	55	Douglas Aircraft	26	78½	77½	78	— ½
142½	101½	Dow Chem (3)	1	142	142	142	Sep26
11⅝	6	Dresser Mfg	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
19¼	6⅜	Dunhill Int	5	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep22
188½	126¼	du Pont (3¾g)	24	185	183	183	—1⅞
142	127	du Pont deb (6)	3	129½	128¾	128¾	—1⅜
124⅛	112	du Pont pf (4½)	3	117⅞	117¼	117¼	— ⅜
		E					
20	12¼	East Air Lines	31	18	17½	18	
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
186⅛	138⅜	East Kodak (6)	14	159	157½	158½	+ ¼
28	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	6	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅞
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	1	16	16	16	
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	El Mus In (.09e)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38⅞	22¼	El Auto L (2g)	64	38⅝	37⅜	38⅜	+ ¼
17	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	68	16⅜	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	6¼	El Power & Lt	142	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	18	31⅜	29¾	30	+2½
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	90	35¼	33⅝	34⅝	+1½
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	34	33½	33½	— ¼
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
39	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	4	50	48½	48½	Sep26
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	186	12⅜	11⅝	12	+ ½
80½	62½	Eng P S $5(5)	1	73	73	73	Sep26
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	80	80	80	
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	1	91	91	91	Sep26
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg	9	1⅝	1½	1½	
2½	1	Erie RR	62	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	91	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	12	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅜	Eureka V Clean	2	4	4	4	Sep26
13	6	Evans Products	31	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	
25⅛	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	24	24⅛	23½	23½	— ¼
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	13	40¼	39½	40	+1
38½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	1	36⅞	36	36	— ½
18⅛	11	Fed Lt & Trac	9	15	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
153	85	Fed M & Smelt	1	165	153	165	+31½
6	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅜	Fed D Strs (¾g)	1	23¾	23	23¾	— ⅛
89⅜	82¾	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	85	85	85	— ½
37⅜	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	2	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¼
25½	17⅜	Firest T & R (1)	21	24¾	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
105⅛	99¼	Fire T & R pf(6)	7	103½	103½	103½	+1½
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	4	43¼	42½	43	+ ½
31½	15	Flintkote	24	18⅜	17¾	18	
38	25	Flor Stove (2)	1	31	31	31	—1
22⅜	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Sep25
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	21	Food Mch (1¼g)	3	36	36	36	— ⅝
29⅜	14	Foster Wheeler	27	25	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
9⅞	1½	Francisco Sugar	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
35⅝	18¼	Freeport S (¾g)	36	36	34½	35	— ¼
		G					
3¼	1½	Gabriel Co A	5	3	2⅞	3	
5⅞	2	Gair(Robert)	40	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	27	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅜	Gar Wood Ind	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	9⅜	Gaylord C (.60g)	36	15¼	15	15	
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 17
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	1	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 11
63⅞	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	30	65	60½	61½	—2⅜
11	7⅛	Gen Bak (.45g)	17	8	7⅞	8	
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
18	9	Gen Cable	18	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	6	28	28	28	
75	43	Gen Cable pf	6	64	63	64	+5¾
25¼	18	Gen Cigar (1⅜g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Sep26
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (¾g)	86	42½	41⅜	42¼	
47⅞	36⅜	Gen Foods (2)	50	42½	41½	41⅞	+ ¼
118⅝	107⅞	Gen Fds pf (4½)	6	110	109	110	+2
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	50	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
99	72½	Gen Mills (2⅞g)	5	85½	83½	83½	—1½
55⅜	36⅝	Gen Mot (2¼g)	377	55½	54¼	55⅜	+ ½
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	3	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	— ¼
6⅞	3¼	Gen Out Adver	6	4½	4½	4½	Sep25
38	28	Gen Out A (3k)	2	31	31	31	Sep26
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.30g)	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Gen Pub Serv	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep25
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	10	26⅛	25	25	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	1	17	17	17	Sep26
41	19⅛	Gen Refr't (¼g)	35	40⅜	39	39⅛	— ⅝
15⅛	12½	Gen Shoe (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	13⅝	Gen Tel (1)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15½	8⅛	Gen Theat (½g)	12	9	8¾	9	
16⅜	10½	Gen T I (.20g)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	15⅜	Gen T & R (½g)	170	23⅝	21⅝	23	+1⅛
8⅜	5⅜	Gillette Saf (.60)	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	6	45¼	45	45¼	— ½
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	60	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
66⅛	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	51½	51½	51½	+1
24½	14	Glidden Co	37	19⅛	18⅜	19	+ ¾
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	3	39	39	39	— ½
3⅜	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Goebel Br (.20a)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24¾	13⅛	Goodrich (BF)	130	23⅞	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅝
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	3	66	65¾	65¾	+1¾
38⅝	21⅛	Good T&R (¾g)	145	30⅝	28¼	29¾	+1⅛
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	
5¼	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Graham-Paige	19	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅜	⅞	Grand Union	8	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
16⅞	11	GrandUpf(1¼k)	7	15¼	15	15¼	Sep26
22½	10	Granite City Stl	18	22⅜	21	21½	+ ⅜
35	24¾	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	32	32	32	+ ½
25	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	2	23	23	23	Sep25
22½	12½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	18	20¾	20	20⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	170	33¾	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
37¼	23⅝	Gt W Sug (2)	16	33⅛	32½	33	
35½	24¼	Green(H)(2.30g)	9	30¾	30	30	
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	184	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	5	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
6	½	Guantan Sugar	5	3¾	3½	3½	— ½
6¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	18	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22	11	Gulf M & N pf	10	22⅜	21½	22¼	+1⅜
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	30	30	30	Sep20
15⅝	8	Hall (WF) Print	11	14	13⅞	14	
17½	15	Hamil Wa (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep18
33	17	Harb-W (.45g)	21	33½	33	33¼	+ ¼
7⅜	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	76	3¾	3¼	3½	— ⅛
110¼	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	7	101½	101¼	101½	Sep26
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	4	12	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
117	100	Helme GW (5a)	1	100	100	100	
17	10	Hercules Motor	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
101½	63	HerculesP(1.20g)	16	93¾	91½	91½	—1¼
65½	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep26
115	100	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	102	102	102	Sep22
19	14¾	Hinde & D (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep25
51	29¼	Holland F (2)	15	32½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	3	8	7¾	7¾	Sep22
21¼	8⅝	Holly Sugar	6	16¾	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
66¼	52¼	Homestake (4½)	82	52¼	47¾	48½	—4
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	—1⅜
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¼g)	26	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
73¼	61	Household F (4)	2	65¼	65	65⅛	Sep20
110¾	103	Household pf (5)	3	110	110	110	A'g 30
9⅜	4½	Houston Oil	7	8¼	8	8	
57	40	Howe Sound(3a)	1	53¾	52⅝	53¾	+ ¾
1⅜	⅞	Hudson & Man	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	2⅞	Hud & Man pf	1	5	5	5	+ ½
35¾	22½	Hudson B (¾g)	28	23½	21¾	22	—1½
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	26	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
2⅛	¾	Hupp Motor	32	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
		I					
20¾	9	Illinois Central	142	17⅛	16⅛	16½	
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	28	33¼	32	32	+ ½
9½	4⅜	Indian Refine	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ½
29½	16¾	Indust Rayon	9	28½	27¼	27½	— ½
131	86	Ing Rand (3½g)	2	128½	127½	128½	— ½
98¾	67	Inland S (1½g)	15	97	96	96¼	+1¼
21	9¼	Inspirat Copper	28	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	1	5	5	5	
9⅛	2¾	Interb Rap Tran	46	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	17½	Interchem Corp	3	36	36	36	—1½
5⅞	2¼	Intercon Rub	2	5	5	5	+ ½
16⅞	7½	Interlake Iron	99	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
3½	1½	Int Agricultural	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
31	16	Int Agr pr pf	4	30⅜	30½	30⅜	— ⅜
195¾	145	Int Bus Ma (6a)	4	167	164	164	—1
71⅝	45⅞	Int Harv (1.60)	33	70½	69¼	70	+1¾
166¾	142	Int Harv pf (7)	1	152	152	152	Sep23
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	46	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	2⅛	Int Merc Marine	49	11⅛	10½	10¾	— ¼
10	5⅜	Int Mining(.30g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
55¾	37⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	120	38⅞	37½	38⅛	— ⅜
138	123	Int Nick pf (7)	3	126½	126½	126½	
14⅜	6⅜	Int Paper & P	158	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
51⅜	25¼	Int Pap&Pow pt	86	51¼	49½	50	
6¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	2	4	4	4	Sep16
38	29	Int Salt (1½)	3	37	36½	37	—1
40⅜	31¼	Int Snoe (1½)	3	39	39	39	
31⅞	19	Int Silver	2	29¼	29	29	Sep26
99	84	Int Silver pf(6k)	1	95	95	95	Sep18
9⅝	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	157	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
9⅞	4	Int T&T for ct	17	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14¾	7⅞	Interst Dept Str	18	12⅞	12	12⅜	+1
10⅜	7⅜	Intertype (.20g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
32¾	18	Island Creek (2)	3	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
		J—K					
14⅝	13	Jarvis W B(¾g)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
85	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	2	74½	74½	74½	Sep26
105	59	J-Manville (¾g)	16	79¼	77½	77½	—2⅜
80¾	35	Jones & L Stl pf	1	83	81	81	—1⅜
19½	13	Kalm S & F(⅜g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	25	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
23	11	Kan City So pf	2	24	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	8⅜	Kauf Dept (½g)	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
99⅞	90	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep19
18	12⅛	Kayser J (1½g)	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅞
14⅜	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
10¼	5	Kelsey-H Wh B	6	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
46½	28	Kennecott (¾g)	81	41⅞	41	41¾	— ⅛
16⅞	8¾	KeystS&W(.60g)	3	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
35½	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	3	37½	36¾	37½	+1
4	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep26
26⅜	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	27	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep21
29¾	23¾	Kress SH (1.60)	2	26	26	26	+ ¼
29¼	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	17	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
		L					
18½	14	Lambert (1½)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Lane Bryant	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	25	33⅜	32	33⅜	+ ⅞
25	17	Lehigh PC(1¼g)	7	22½	22	22½	+ ⅞
3¼	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	39	2⅝	2½	2½	
8¾	1¼	Lehigh Val C pf	9	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Lehigh Val RR	79	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
27¾	20	Lehman (.80)	26	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	Lehn & Fk (¾g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	5	28	27½	28	+ ⅞
56¾	36½	Lib O-F G (1½g)	26	48	46⅞	47¼	— ½
10	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
43½	33	Life Sav (1.60a)	4	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
108½	95	Lig & Myers(4a)	4	95½	95	95	
109¾	95¼	Lig & My B (4a)	9	96	95¾	95¾	— ¼
180	152	Lig & My pf (7)	7	155¾	152	152¾	Sep15
18	15	Lily Tulip (.90g)	2	16	15¾	16	Sep21
40½	20¾	Lima Locomo	12	40⅞	40	40	— ½
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	2	45	45	45	+1
20¼	10	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
19	13½	Liquid Car(.80a)	2	15½	15½	15½	
54½	30½	Loew's Inc (2a)	51	33	31⅞	32¼	— ¾
109¼	101⅞	Loew's pf (6½)	1	103	103	103	
21¾	6	Loft Inc	216	19½	18½	18¾	+ ¼
62	38½	Lone-Star C (3)	12	44¼	44	44	+ ⅜
6⅛	2	Long-Bell Lb A	9	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22¼	16¼	Loose-Wil (¾g)	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	Sep26
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	9	21¼	21	21	
65	36½	Lou & N (2¼g)	13	67	65	65	
20½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	4	18⅝	18¼	18½	
		M—N					
35	28	MacAnd & F (2)	5	29	28½	28½	Sep21
30⅞	18	Mack Trucks	24	30⅝	29	30	
43½	25¼	Macy R H (1½g)	25	32⅜	31½	32¼	+ ¾
19½	11½	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	4	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
40	25½	Magma C (⅜g)	1	35	35	35	— ⅝
6⅜	1	Manati Sugar	2	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
14⅜	5	Man Ry mod gtd	10	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
13⅜	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
2⅛	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5¾	4⅛	Marine M (.32g)	26	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
16½	9¾	Marshall Field	24	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
39⅜	26½	Martin (GL) Co	47	37⅝	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Martin-Parry	3	5⅛	5	5	
57½	30	Masonite Cp (1)	3	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
37⅜	20¾	Math Alk (1½)	7	36⅛	35	35	—1
52¾	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	3	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅝
6⅜	3½	Maytag Co	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
36½	27	Maytag pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep26
15⅛	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	2	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¾
14⅞	9¾	McCrory Stores	7	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
106	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Sep26
24	15⅜	McGraw Elec (1)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
10¾	5½	McG-Hill (.30g)	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
59¼	39	McIntyre P (2)	7	41½	40¼	41½	— ⅜
18⅛	8¾	McKeesport Tin	9	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅝	McLellan (.40g)	15	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	6	Mead Corp	4	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
58	39⅞	M pf B ww (5½)	1	60	60	60	+4
26¼	46	Melville S (3)	2	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
6⅜	3	Mengel Co	30	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	25	Mesta M (1½g)	4	38	38	38	
16⅞	6½	Miami Copper	7	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
18	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	8	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
35	18⅜	Mid Steel (1½g)	7	34⅜	33	33	—1
85½	44¼	Minn-Honey (2)	7	57⅛	56	56	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Minn-Moline	10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
54	36	Minn-Moline pf	2	52	51½	52	Sep26
14⅞	8¾	Mission (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
2⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Texas	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
9¾	2⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	60	7⅞	7½	7½	
1⅛	⅜	Mo Pacific	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2¼	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	15	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
17⅞	10⅜	Mohawk C (¼g)	3	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
114¾	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	7	110½	109⅜	109⅜	— ¼
55⅜	40½	Mont Wd (1¼g)	139	55¼	54⅜	55⅛	+ ⅝
47	31½	Morrell (2)	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Sep26
19	9½	Motor Products	56	16½	15⅛	16⅜	+ ⅞
16½	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
30	16¼	Mueller Br(.40g)	5	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
7¼	3¾	Mullins Mfg B	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Munsingwear	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep25

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	50	Murphy GC (3)	4	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	Sep25
9⅛	4	Murray Corp	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
51	43½	Myers & B (2¼g)	3	49½	49	49½	+1½
9¼	5⅝	Nash-Kelvinator	149	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
18⅜	7⅞	Nat Acme	41	18⅜	18	18¾	+ ½
14⅛	7⅛	Nat Aviat (⅛g)	18	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
28¼	21⅝	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	24	22½	22¼	22¼	
175	150	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	150	150	150	Sep23
15⅞	10¼	Nat B & I (.60g)	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
95⅞	87	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	87	87	87	Sep20
23⅜	17⅞	Nat B & S (.45g)	5	22½	22¼	22½	+1
26¼	14⅜	Nat Cash Rg (1)	27	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ¼
16	8¼	Nat Cylin (.35g)	26	16	15½	15¾	
18⅛	12½	Nat Dairy (.60g)	21	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Nat Dept Strs	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Nat Dept Strs pf	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅛	Nat Dist (2)	16	23½	23⅛	23¼	
18⅜	10⅛	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep26
16⅞	8¼	Nat Gypsum	33	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ¼
106	83	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Sep16
27⅛	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	22	23⅞	23½	23¾	
173⅛	152	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	153	153	153	Sep26
34	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	32	35¼	33½	34	
10	6¾	Nat P & L (.60)	90	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
82	52	Nat Steel (1.20g)	27	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ¼
15½	5⅝	Nat Supply	28	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
59¼	33½	NS 5½pf(.68¾k)	5	46	46	46	Sep26
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¼
4¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	8⅛	Natomas Co(.80)	24	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
29½	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ½
87½	73½	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	79	79	79	Sep22
42	32	Newberry JJ (2)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	Sep12
17¾	8½	Newport Indust	20	16⅜	16	16	+ ½
62	27	NY Air Br (½g)	14	60	57	57	—2
22½	11⅛	NY Central RR	928	23¼	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	54	25½	23⅝	24	— ⅞
44¾	18½	NY Chi&St L pf	54	45¾	41½	42¾	—2
43⅜	30	NY C Omni (3a)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	½	NY NH & H RR	47	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5	2	NY NH & H pf	29	5⅛	5	5	
1¾	⅜	NY Ont & West	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	20	16	15⅛	15½	— ¼
210	168	Norf & West (10)	10	216	214½	214½	+4½
21⅞	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	116	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
26⅜	18⅝	No Am Co (.90g)	282	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+1
59⅞	52⅜	No Am Co pf (3)	3	56	55¼	55¼	—1
59	50½	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	2	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	
14¾	7	Northern Pac	237	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ¼
112¼	100	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	103	103	103	
5½	2¾	Norwalk T & R	37	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		O					
10½	6	Ohio Oil (.20e)	31	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
30	14⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	13	25	24½	24½	— ¼
20½	12	Omni Cp (1.20a)	26	14	13⅝	13⅝	
8½	4¾	Oppenheim Col	6	6½	6	6½	+ ½
27⅛	15⅝	Otis Elevat(.55g)	12	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
16	7½	Otis Steel	38	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
55½	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	2	52	50	52	Sep19
24⅞	16½	Out M&M(2.15g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
70	50	Owens-Ill (1½g)	33	63½	62½	63½	+1
		P—Q					
7½	3	Pac Am Fish	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
12¾	9¾	Pac Fin C (.90g)	3	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	Sep26
34¾	27½	Pac G & Elec (2)	25	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅞
50⅞	41	Pac Lighting (3)	13	45⅛	45¼	45⅛	+ ⅞
21½	9½	Pac Mills	23	20½	20	20	
32⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(¾g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Sep26
11⅞	7⅜	Pac W Oil(1½e)	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Packard Motor	215	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅞	Pan-Am Airway	27	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ½
8¾	5	Pan-Am Petrol	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep13
2	⅝	Panhandle P&R	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
60⅛	35	Paraffine C (2)	1	40	40	40	Sep26
14⅛	6⅛	Param Pic (.15g)	74	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
107½	72	Param 1 pf (6)	2	74½	73½	73½	—2
13⅝	7⅜	Param 2 pf (.60)	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
26	14½	Park & Tilford	4	14½	14	14½	Sep25
4	1½	Park Utah C M	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
47	36	Parke-D (1.60g)	9	46⅜	45¾	45¾	— ½
21	11⅞	Parker R-Pr (1)	7	20½	19⅞	20½	Sep26
2⅝	1¼	Parmelee Trans	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	5¾	Pathe Film	138	12⅛	11¼	12	
11⅜	7¼	Patino Mines	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
57⅞	48	Pen&Ford(2¼g)	1	54	54	54	Sep25
94¾	74	Pen (JC) (2¼g)	6	88	87¼	87	
4¾	¾	Penn Coal&Coke	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	2½	Penn-Dix Cem	11	4⅝	4½	4½	
33	17½	Penn-D C pf A	1	28	28	28	
16½	11¾	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
26⅜	15	Penn RR (½e)	427	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ¼
39⅜	24	Peoples D (1a)	2	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	— ⅜
40⅝	30½	Peoples G (2½g)	4	37	36¾	36¾	
5	2	Peoria & East	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¾
19	7⅝	Pere Marquette	7	19¾	18½	18½	— ½
25	17	Pet Milk (1)	4	25	25	25	Sep12
10¼	6¾	Petrol Cp (.30g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8⅛	5¾	Pfeiffer B (½g)	5	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
47½	28⅛	Phelps Dod (¾g)	32	45⅛	44	44¼	— ½
48⅜	36	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	4	44½	44¼	44¼	— ½
91	75	Phila Co pf (6)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	⅛	Phila Read C&I	32	1⅛	1	1	
103½	74	Philip Mor (3a)	18	84	82½	83½	— ½
154	124	Philip M pf (5)	2	124	124	124	Sep21
7	2⅜	Phillips-Jones	1	5	5	5	Sep19
46½	31½	Phillips Pet (2)	28	46⅛	45½	46	
3¾	2	Phoenix Hosiery	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9	6	Pierce Oil pf	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
31½	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Sep26
12	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	5	9	9	9	
32½	12	Pittsburgh pf	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
14¼	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	8	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¾
11⅜	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	28	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
16½	7⅛	Pitt Steel	2	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅜
2⅛	½	Pittston Co	3	2	1¾	1¾	
24	17⅛	Plym Oil (1.40a)	5	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¾
17	6½	Pond C Poc(¼g)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	7½	Poor & Co B	34	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	½	Porto R-Am T A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ¼
¾	⅛	Porto R-Am T B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep19
16⅝	6	Pressed Stl Car	210	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
16¾	6¼	Pressed Stl 1 pf	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
47½	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	5	49	48	48	+ ½
64⅛	50⅜	Proc & Gam(2a)	6	61½	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅜
41¾	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	24	38¾	39	39½	+ ¾
143	129	P S NJ 7%pf (7)	1	130½	130½	130½	
128½	112	P S NJ 6%pf (6)	4	115⅞	115¼	115¼	— ⅛
114⅜	101⅝	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	3	101¾	101¾	101¾	Sep26
117¼	111	P S El&G pf(5)	1	112	112	112	Sep26
40⅞	22½	Pullman (¾g)	99	41⅞	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Pure Oil	30	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
90⅛	79	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep15
81½	63¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	77	77	77	
18½	10¾	Purity Ba (.65g)	49	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
13½	11	Quak S Oil(.60g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep26
		R					
8½	5	Radio Corp	88	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	5	56¾	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
85¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23½	16¼	Raybest-M (¾g)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
17¼	6⅞	Rayonier Inc	21	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
25	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	10	25¼	25	25	
21½	10¼	Reading Co (1)	42	22¾	21½	22	+ ½
27	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	10	28½	27½	27¾	+ ¾
24½	16	Reading 2 pf (2)	4	27	25½	26¾	+1¼
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	2	5¼	4¾	5¼	+1¼
9¾	6½	Reliable Stores	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
14	9	Reliance (.40)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
17⅛	9¾	Reming R (.80g)	25	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	
75½	55	Rem pf ww (4½)	2	62½	61	61	Sep15
2⅛	⅞	Reo Motor Car	20	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
28½	12⅞	Republic Steel	290	28½	27½	27⅞	
92	43	Rep Steel cv pf	4	91	89	89	
85⅞	42	Rep Steel pf A	4	85	84	84	+ ⅞
20¼	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	17	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	21⅛	Rev Cop & Br A	1	33½	33½	33½	+2
14⅜	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	9	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
85	78⅜	Rey Met pf (5½)	2	82	82	82	
11⅜	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	8	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
45	35	Rey Tob B(1½g)	16	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
10¼	6⅜	Richfield Oil	8	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Ritter Dental	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
17½	10	Roan Ant (.40g)	2	13	13	13	Sep26
34	15⅜	Ruberoid (.60)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Rutland RR pf	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
		S					
48⅜	27⅜	Safe Strs (1¾g)	16	41⅞	41	41	— ¼
49½	27¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	6	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	St L-San Fran	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅜	St L-San Fran pf	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
23	10¾	Savage A (¼g)	7	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
17⅞	10	Schenley Distill	21	13¾	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
76½	61	Schenley pf 5½)	1	66	66	66	
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	16	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	6½	6	6	— ½
52⅛	44½	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep26
1	¼	Seaboard Air L	43	1	1	1	
2	1	Seaboard A L pf	31	3⅛	3	3	
24⅝	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	10	22½	21¾	22	
3½	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	Sep18
80⅜	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	29	78⅝	78	78⅜	+ ⅝
18⅜	11⅜	Servel Inc (1a)	20	15¼	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
21¾	10¼	Sharon Steel	5	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
72	54½	Sharon Stl pf(5)	2	70	70	70	Sep26
7⅛	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	43	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Sep26
11⅜	6¾	Shattuck (.40)	9	7⅝	7½	7½	
17¼	9⅞	Shell Un O (¼g)	12	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅜
107	98½	Shell Oil pf (5½)	2	99	99	99	Sep22
8⅜	4¾	Sil King C (.10g)	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
32¾	17½	Simmons (½g)	9	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep26
26¼	16½	Sims S&S (.70g)	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅝
29⅛	15½	Skelly Oil (½g)	8	24	23¾	23¾	
97	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	94	94	94	Sep22
21	11⅜	Smith(AO)Corp	4	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
17¼	9⅜	Smith&C T(⅜g)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
24	12½	Snider Packing	4	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¾
15⅛	10¼	Socony V (½g)	87	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	So A G&P(.10g)	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅜	14	So P Rico (1¼g)	15	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¾
18⅜	13	So Greyl L(1½g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
29⅛	23⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	18	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
21⅛	10⅛	Southern Pacific	267	19¼	18¼	18½	— ¼
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	191	21⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
33⅜	15⅛	Southern Ry pf	176	34	32⅝	32¾	— ⅝
42	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	6	43¾	42½	43½	Sep26
4⅜	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Jun29
3⅜	1½	Sparks Withing	4	3	2¾	3	Sep26
8¼	4⅜	Spear & Co	1	9	9	9	+ ½
22	14½	Spen Kell (.70g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
51⅞	36	Sperry Cp (1g)	51	49⅞	48⅞	49⅝	+ ¾
29⅜	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	17	29¾	29¼	29½	— ¼
16⅛	8¼	Spieg Inc (.15g)	150	12½	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
30⅛	18⅛	Square D (¾g)	12	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅜
7¼	5½	Stand B (.47½g)	34	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
108	94¾	Stand B pf (4½)	3	95	95	95	Sep25
4¼	2¼	Stand Gas & El	30	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	63	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
20¾	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+1⅜
24⅛	13⅜	Std Gas $7 pr pf	59	24	22½	22¾	+ ¾
33⅜	24¼	Stand Oil C (1a)	13	31¼	30½	30½	— ⅞
30	22¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	22	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
53½	38	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	80	50⅞	49⅛	49⅞	— ¾
36	20¼	Starrett (¾g)	3	33	33	33	Sep25
79¾	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	6	74½	74	74	+ ½
12⅝	6½	Stewart-Warner	22	11½	10¾	11	— ⅜
7¾	3⅝	Stokley Bros	10	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	8⅝	Stone & Webster	223	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	165	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
66	45¾	Sun Oil (1)	18	59¾	58	58⅜	— ¼
11¾	7⅝	Sun Mng (1.20g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
38½	19¼	Superheat (½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
3⅝	1¾	Superior Oil	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
22½	10	Superior Steel	3	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
30½	22¾	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep28
10⅝	5⅞	Sweets Co of Am	1	7	7	7	Sep29
25¼	17	Swift & Co (1.20)	15	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
37½	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	10	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	4⅛	Syming-Gld ww	82	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅜	Syming-Gld xw	53	9½	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
		T					
7½	4⅞	Talcott Inc (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep22
8¼	3⅜	Telautogr(¼g)	2	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
9⅛	4	Tenn Corp	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22½	8½	Texas & Pac Ry	14	19½	18	18	
50¾	32½	Texas Corp (2)	72	48½	47½	48½	+ ½
5¾	3¼	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	5	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
38½	26	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	29	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
11⅞	7	Tex P C&O (.40)	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Tex Pac L Tr	14	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
60½	56	That cv pf (3.60)	[illegible]	59½	59½	59½	Sep23
4¼	3½	The Fair	5	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Thermoid Co	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
5⅛	1½	Third Av Ry	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
3⅞	2¾	Thompson (JR)	1	3	3	3	Sep26
29½	17	Thon.p Pr (¾g)	13	28	27¼	27¼	— ½
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	1	12	12	12	Sep26
14¼	9½	Tide W A (.65g)	20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
96	83	Tide W pf (4½)	2	92	92	92	+ ¾
18⅜	10¼	Tim-Det A (¼g)	32	18	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
54¼	34¼	Timken R B (1g)	25	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Transamer (½)	9	7	6¾	6¾	
12⅜	6¼	Trans & West A	20	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Wil	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
4⅜	2	Tri-Cont Corp	20	4	3⅝	3⅞	
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Sep 6
7¾	3	Truax-Traer C	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	6	Truscon Steel	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Sep26
26¼	12	Twenty C-Fox	18	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
34¼	19¾	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	2	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
3⅜	1⅜	Twin City Rap T	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
12½	7⅛	Twin Coach	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
		U					
4¾	1⅜	Ulen & Co	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
66	34½	Underw'd (1½g)	14	41¼	40	41	—2¾
12¾	6	Union Bag & P	78	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
94⅛	65½	Union C (1.90g)	36	93⅛	90¾	91½	—1⅜
19⅜	15⅛	Union O C (.80g)	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
104	81½	Union Pacific (6)	23	105	104	104⅞	+ ⅞
90	78	Union Pac pf (4)	4	82	81	82	+1⅞
24¼	20⅛	Union T C (1.20)	6	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	United Air Lines	35	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
46	31	United Air (¾g)	38	45¼	43½	43¾	—1
18⅜	14⅜	United Bis (¾g)	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
65⅛	52	United Carb (3)	4	60	60	60	
20	13⅞	United-C F(.60g)	2	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ½
3¾	2	United Corp	74	3⅛	3	3	
39⅞	30⅛	Unit C pf (2.60k)	35	36⅞	36	36	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	United Drug	14	6	5⅞	6	
8⅛	4¼	United Dyewood	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
8⅛	3⅛	United Elec Coal	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
35	25¾	Unit E&F (1½g)	16	35½	33½	35¼	+2⅞
95	62½	United Fruit (4)	28	87¼	86	86¾	+1½
14¾	11	United Gas I (1)	33	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
117¼	110	United Gas pf (5)	3	114	113½	113½	Sep25
14	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	13	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
7⅜	3¾	United Paperbd	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11	5¾	US & For Sec	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
87½	75	US & For pf (6)	2	84	84	84	Sep22
2⅞	¼	US Distributing	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Sep22
13⅛	5¼	US Freight	43	14	12⅞	13⅜	+ ¼
113	65¼	US Gypsum (2a)	21	74	73	73½	+ ¾
7⅞	4	US Hoffman M	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
35¾	23	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Sep13
29⅜	13½	US Ind Alcohol	4	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅜
10½	3½	US Leather	6	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅜	US Leather A	16	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
65	46	US Leath pr pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 5
49	32¾	US Pipe & F (2)	16	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ½
38	28½	US Play Cd (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
6⅛	1¼	US Real & Imp	21	2⅛	2	2	
52⅜	31¼	US Rubber	270	45¼	43¼	44½	+1⅜
112½	86¾	US Rub 1 pf (8)	4	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+ ⅞
67⅞	48	US S R & M (4)	2	68½	68	68½	+ ½
70	60	US Sm pf (3½)	1	66	66	66	Sep20
82¾	41⅜	US Steel	181	79⅞	77⅛	77⅜	—1⅞
120⅞	98½	US Steel pf (7)	5	120	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅛
37½	30	US Tob (.96g)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	
4	1⅜	United Stockyds	6	3⅛	3	3	
8⅜	6⅜	United S pf (.70)	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	1	50	50	50	Sep20
17	9	Univ Cycl (.45g)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Sep26
85	60½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅜
		V—W					
1	½	Vadsco Sales	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
37	25	VanRaalte(1½g)	5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
40	16	Vanadium Corp	59	39⅛	37¼	37¾	— ½
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	5	41	41	41	+ ⅜
28½	18¼	Victor C W (¾g)	7	26½	26½	26½	Sep26
5¾	2½	Va-Caro Chem	21	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
33½	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	12	33¾	31¾	31¾	—1¼
125½	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	A'g 21
3	¾	Wabash Ry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	Wabash pf A	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.30g)	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
23⅜	15½	Walgreen (1.60)	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
98½	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Sep19
50¾	30¾	Walk H G&W(4)	5	32	32	32	
20⅛	15⅜	Walker pf (1)	10	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	Sep22
9¼	4	Walworth Co	15	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Ward Baking A	10	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ¾
2⅞	1⅛	Ward Baking B	16	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
44	26½	Ward B pf (1½k)	2	31	29¾	31	+1½
6⅞	3⅜	Warner Bros Pic	43	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Warren Bros	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13⅜	6½	Warren Br cv pf	1	12	12	12	Sep25
32⅛	19¼	War F&P (1½g)	9	29⅞	29	29⅞	+1⅜
24⅜	14¾	Waukesha M (1)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
32¾	20	Wayne P (1½g)	3	23¼	23	23	— ¼
3⅜	1⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
28⅛	16	Wess O&S	7	27	26	26	
79	55¼	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	67½	67½	67½	Sep26
112½	105½	West P P pf(4½)	4	107¼	106½	107¼	Sep26
34	20½	West A S(1.05g)	7	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	West Maryland	64	6¾	6¼	6⅜	
8⅞	3½	West Mary 2 pf	18	11⅛	10½	10½	— ½
1⅜	¾	Wast Pac pf	31	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
37	16⅞	West Union Tel	70	36¼	34¼	35¼	— ½
37¼	18⅛	West Air B (½g)	94	37⅛	35⅞	36	— ½
121	82½	West E&M(1¾g)	52	118⅜	117	117¾	+1¼
26	10½	West El Inst(1g)	9	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	
30	15¼	Westvac Chl(1a)	3	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
35½	29	Westvac pf (1½)	1	36	36	36	+ ½
32¼	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	82	34	32¼	33½	+1½
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan27
68⅞	45	Wheel Ppf(2½k)	9	75	70	75	+6⅛
12¼	9¼	White Dent (.60)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep26
13⅜	7	White Motor	17	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	White Rock	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4⅛	1¾	White Sew Ma	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
28	14	White Sew M pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep21
17¾	14	White S M pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
3⅞	2⅜	Wilcox Oil&Gas	6	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Willys-Over pf	11	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7⅞	2⅞	Wilson & Co	60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
53½	33	Wilson & C $6 pf	8	54	53	53	— ½
31¾	15	Woodward Iron	19	31	30	30¼	— ¼
50⅜	46	Woolworth(2.40)	50	38⅜	38	38⅛	
23½	10½	Worthing P&M	20	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
53½	31½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	—1½
38½	23½	W P&M p pf	2	38⅛	38	38	Sep22
85¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	76	76	76	—1
		Y—Z					
33¼	18¾	Yale & T (.60)	5	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
21¾	11¾	Yellow Tr & C	150	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ½
21¼	9½	Young Spr & W	6	14½	14¼	14⅜	
56⅜	30	Youngst Sh & T	63	54⅜	53	53½	— ½
90	74	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	90	90	90	Sep23
33⅛	17	Young St D(½g)	64	34	33	33	— ⅛
22½	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	12	17½	17	17	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Zonite Products	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Demand And Prices March Steadily Upward

Weekly Wool Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raw wool demand is good and prices are marching steadily upward. Further price gains are being made almost daily on strong bidding. Class III wools that were 70 cents a pound or a bit less, before war broke out in Europe are now $1.05 or $1.10.

Fine Ohio Delaine bright fleece wools are selling around $1.07 to $1.12, scoured, for graded wools. Fine Texas staple combing length graded wools bring $1.10, scoured and fine territory wools in original bags $1.00 to $1.05 scoured, for good French combing length. These are new highs for the current price movement.

Because Great Britain has taken control of the wool clips in Australia and New Zealand, and the market in South America has been soaring, buyers in the United States are more or less restricted to home supply sources. Contracting for wool on the sheep's back is being resorted to in South America and, to some extent, in Texas.

What may prove to be one of the last cargoes of wool to come to Boston from New Zealand is in port aboard the freighter Port Halifax, amounting to about 2,000 bales.

Boston wool men are eagerly picking up lots of Australian and New Zealand wools whenever they can be had, including some purchases in London. Imported apparel wools on spot in Boston are moving freely and at high prices, with customs officials reporting heavy withdrawals from warehouse.

Activity in the West is noted by Boston wool men. About 500,000 pounds were sold in Wyoming by sealed bid, prices varying from 28 to 31¼ cents in the grease, or $1 clean, landed Boston. Bright wool states have a problem of their own, in the tendency of country holders to refuse to bring the wools to delivery point for sales already made and agreed upon, because the country holders assume that higher prices can be had by delaying the shipments.

Pulled wools of fine description for woolen purposes are in demand with sales of double A around $1.12 to $1.15, scoured. Interest is shown in New Mexican wools at $1, scoured.

Mohair is in fair call, especially the sorted offerings. Prices are higer on these. On the other hand, original bag lines of Texas mohair drag along with nominal prices around 55 cents for adult to $1.05 for kid mohair.

U. S. Expenditures Top $2,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury expenditures passed $2,000,000,000 for the fiscal year which began July 1.

The $2,083,868,262 spending total for the 2½ months, however, was nearly twice the revenue total, and left a deficit of $932,273,417. On the comparable date last year, the Treasury had spent $1,884,783,619, and had a $704,419,935 deficit.

Because somewhat better business conditions boosted excise taxes on automobiles and other manufactured products, revenues since July 1, totaling $1,156,594,845, were within about $24,000,000 of the comparable figure last year.

Quarterly income tax receipts which have been coming in since Sept. 15, however, may temporarily widen the margin, because this year's income taxes, based on last year's business, are known to be below those collected last year.

The Federal debt now is at $40,869,020,615, which while slightly below the record high set a few days ago, is still about $2,500,000,000 more than it was a year ago.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 27

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Bird & Son, In	11	11	11	11½
8.75	Bos & Albany	91	89	90	87
2.00	Bos Edison	150	148	148	144
5.00	Bos Elevated	44⅜	44	44⅜	44
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	17
..	Bos & Me pr pf	14¼	13	13	12¼
..	Bos & Me A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾
..	Bos & Me B pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	Bos& Me C pf	3½	3½	3½	3
..	Bos & Me st	4½	4½	4½	1¾
..	Bos & Mest pf	3	3	3	3⅝
..	Bos & M st A pf	3⅞	3⅜	3	2
..	Bos & M stB pf	4	3¾	4	3⅝
..	Bos & M st C pf	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3½
..	Bos & M st D pf	5¾	5	5¾	3½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14½	14	14½	5¼
	Bos & Prov	19	18½	19	13
	Copper Range	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	16
	East Gas & Fuel	5	4¾	4¾	7¼
	East Gas & F pf	25	24½	25	4¾
	Est Gs&F pr pf	40⅝	39¾	39¾	24½
3.00c	East M SR 1 pf	65	65	65	39½
	E Mss SR pf B	20	18½	20	65
	East Mass adj	3½	3½	3½	18¼
	Eastern SS	6	5¾	6	3
1.00	Emplyrs Group	19½	19½	19½	6¼
2.50	First Nat Stors	43¼	42⅜	43¼	19½
	Gilchrist	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	40⅞
	Maine Cent	9	8⅛	9	4⅜
	Mass Util As	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	Mergenthaler	16½	15⅛	16½	2⅝
	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	15½
3.00a	NE Tel&Tel	114⅞	114½	114½	5
	North Butte	60c	59c	60c	114½
	Pac Mills	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	62c
.40a	Reece But H	14½	14½	14½	20
.40	Shawmut As	10½	10⅛	10½	14½
.95a	Torrington	31	30¾	31	10⅝
.25a	UnTwist Drill	28	28	28	31
2.50b	Un Shoe M	76¾	76⅛	76½	28
1.50	Un Sh M pf	40½	40½	40½	76⅛
	Warren Bros	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	40
					2⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

C. & O. Reports Heavy Hauling

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, busy coal-hauler, reported it carried 41,283 carloads of revenue freight in the week ended Sept. 23, which a spokesman said was the best week in the office records extending back about 10 years. The previous high was 41,269 cars the preceding week.

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	15.51	15.51	14.95	15.15	15.45
March	15.85	15.88	15.35	15.40	15.82
June	16.05	16.05	15.61	15.63	15.99

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅜s'42-'41-Mch	104.14	104.14	104.14
4	3¼s'41	105.15	105.13	105.15
1	3⅜s'47-'43	106.26	106.26	106.26
61	3¼s'46-'44	107.2	106.24	106.29
191	4s '54-'44	110.12	110.4	110.12
10	3⅜s '56-'48	108.30	108.30	108.30
32	3⅛s '49-'46	105.16	105.10	105.16
9	4¼s '52-'47	114	114	114
77	2s '47	100.1	99.26	100.1
50	2¼s '51-'48	102.12	102.7	102.12
8	2½s '48	101.22	101.22	101.22
65	2½s '53-'49	100	99.29	100
155	2½s '52-'50	100.4	99.30	100.4
106	2¾s '54-'51	101.6	100.24	101.6
16	3s '55-'51	103.12	103.3	103.12
162	2¾s '60-'55	101.10	100.29	101.10
3	2⅞s '60-'55 reg	101.4	100.30	101.4
30	2¾s '59-'56	100.13	100.9	100.9
7	2¾s '63-'58	100.2	100.1	100.1
35	2¾s '65-'60	100.1	100	100

Home Owners Loan

		High	Low	2:00
37	3s '52-'44	103.8	103	103.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	77	77	77
50	Alleghany cv 5s '44	86	84	86
124	Alleghany cv 5s '49	79	76½	79
5	Alleg cv 5s '50	60	60	60
97	Alleghany 5s '50 st	50	48½	49½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93½	93½	93½
22	Am & For P 5s 2030	59¼	58½	58¾
6	AmIGChem 5½s '49	99	98¾	98¾
1	Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
4	Am T & T 5½s '43	109	109	109
57	Am T & T 3¼s '66	100	99½	100
24	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100¼	99¾	100¼
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106¼	106	106
4	Ann Arbor 4s '95	44½	44½	44½
7	Arm Del 4s '57	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Arm Del 4s '55	95¼	95¼	95¼
55	AT&SF 4s '95	102	101¼	102
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	89	89	89
30	AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	101¾	101¾
5	AT&SFRyM 4s '65	100⅞	100	100⅞
1	Atl & Birm 4s '33	19	19	19
29	AC Lone clt 4s '52	71½	70	70
24	AC Line 4½s '64	67⅞	65¾	66½
10	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	43½	43½	43½
21	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	36½	35½	36½
7	Atl Refin 3s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Austin & NW 5s '41	70	70	70
55	B&O rfg 6s '95	36¾	36	36½
26	B&O rfg 6s '95ct	36	35	35
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	72⅞	72¼	72¼
11	B&O st 5s '48 ct	70¾	70½	70½
72	B&O rfg 5s '95	34¼	33	33
41	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	33¼	32	32
57	B&O 5s '96 F	33½	32½	33
8	B&O 5s '96 F ct	33	32½	32½
67	B&O 5s 2000 D	33½	32½	33
2	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	32	32	32
335	B&O cv 4½s '60	26	24½	24⅞
50	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	24¾	23¾	24
29	B&O 1st 4s '48	73	72½	72½
2	B&O PLE&WV24s '41	60½	60½	60½
10	B&OPLE&WV 4s 41ct	61	60	60
11	B&O SW 5s '50	53½	51⅞	53⅞
1	B&O SW 5s '50 ct	52	52	52
4	Bell TPa 5s '60C	123½	123⅜	123½
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
52	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98¼	97⅞	98
61	Beth Stl 3½s '52	113¾	112½	113
2	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	95⅝	95½	95½
66	Boston&Me 5s '67	43	41	42¼
97	Bost & Me 4¾s '61	39	36	39
22	Boston&Me 5s '55	43½	42	43¼
46	Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	11½	10½	11
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
21	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	69½	69	69½
5	BklyQnS&Bcn 5s '41	40	40	40
8	Bkly Un El1st 5s '50	75¾	75½	75½
6	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	110	110	110
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	88	88	88
20	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	100	99½	100
53	Buf R&P 4½s '57	46	44½	45½
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	40¾	40½	40¾
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	45½	43½	45½
9	Bur C R&No 5s '34	9	9	9
4	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	9	8¾	9
2	Bush Term 5s '55	49	49	49
3	Can Sou 5s '62	83	83	83
5	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	93½	93	93
7	Can Nat 5s '69 July	94	92⅞	92⅞
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	93½	93½	93½
2	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	92	92	92
28	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89⅞	88½	88½
19	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89	87	87
15	Can Nor 6½s '46	104¾	104	104
10	Can Pac 5s '44	98⅜	98	98⅜
3	Can Pac 5s '54	72½	72½	72½
9	Can Pac 4½s '46	73	72	73
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	66	66	66
27	Can Pac 4s perp	57½	57	57½
10	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	5½	5½	5½
18	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	5¾	5½	5¾
16	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11	10⅞	11
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61	40	39⅞	40
8	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	103	102¾	103
42	Cen Pac 5s '60	59	58¼	59
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	73¾	73¾
78	Cen R R N J 5s '87	24¾	23¾	24
5	Cen R R N J 5s '87 reg	20½	20	20
4	Cen R R N J 4s '87	22⅛	22	22⅛
2	Cham P & F 4¾s '50	102	102	102
10	C & O 3½s '96 D	92⅞	92¼	92½
3	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	93	93	93
29	Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	14½	14⅝
2	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	C B & Q 4½s '77	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
1	C B & Q gen 4s '58	94½	94½	94½
146	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	22	21⅞	21⅞
34	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	21⅞	20	20
2	Chi & Erie 5s '82	86	86	86
76	Chi Gt West 4s '59	24⅞	24	24½
8	Chi I & L 6s '66	7⅞	7	7⅞
7	Chi I & L 5s '66	7¼	6¼	7⅛
275	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10½	11¼
288	CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3⅛	3¼
12	CM & SP 4¾s '89 F	30	30	30
26	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	31¼	29½	31¼
36	CM & SP gen 4s '89	31⅛	29⅞	30⅞
23	CM & SP 4s '89	30½	28¼	30⅛
7	CM & SP 3½s '89 B	28½	28	28½
7	Chi & NW 6½s '36	19	18½	19
16	Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	12¼	11¾	12
19	Chi & NW gm 5s '87	19	18½	18¾
119	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	6¼	6	6⅛
86	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12¼	11⅝	12
70	Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	12⅛	12	12
12	Chi & NW 4s '87	18	17½	18
11	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	17	17	17
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	18	18	18
22	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	16⅞	16½	16½
62	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	10¼	10	10¼
80	CRI & P 4s '88	4⅝	4	4½
24	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	17¾	17¼	17¾
95	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	16	16	16
22	CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	9½	9¼	9½
2	CT Hte & Se rfg5s60	8¼	8	8¼
1	Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	70	70	70
17	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104	104	104
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4	C & W In 4¼s 62	101	101	101
7	Childs Co 5s 43	94½	94	94
16	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	60⅞	60¼	60½
68	CCC&StL 4½s 77	101	100⅝	100⅝
7	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	63½	63	63
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	107	107	107
7	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	89½	87½	87½
2	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	82¾	82½	82¾
2	Col F & I 5s 70	75½	75½	75½
71	Col & So 4½s 80	76	75¼	76
2	Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	43½	41	42
30	Colmbia G 5s May	102¾	102¾	102¾
33	Colmbia Gs 5s 1961	101⅞	101¼	101⅝
8	Col Ry PW&L 4s 65	99⅞	99	99
23	Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	107	106	107
39	Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	102⅞	101¾	102½
14	Con Edis 3¼s 46	113½	112¾	113¼
28	Con Edis 3½s 48	103⅜	103	103
8	Con Edis 3½s 58	103⅜	103	103¾
16	Con Edis 3½s 56	100⅛	100	100¼
5	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	100⅛	99½	100
6	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	102	102	102
17	Consum Pow 3½s 70	104	104	104
6	Consum Pow 3½s 67	101	101	101
20	Consum Pow 3½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
27	Consum Pow 3½s 66	102½	102½	102½
1	Container 5s 43	98	98	98
11	Contain'tl Oil 2¾s 48	100	100	100
3	Crown Cork 4s 50	112	111¾	111¾
5	Crucible Stl 4½s 48	102½	102½	102½
7	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	100⅝	100½	100½
2	Cuba RR 7½s 46	34½	34½	34½
2	Cuba RR 6s 46	47	47	47
7	Cuba RR 5s 52	40	40	40
1	Dayton P&L 3½s 60	38¾	37½	38¾
74	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9	D & R G 4½s '36	69¾	68½	68⅝
19	D & R G 4s '36	13½	13	13
16	D & R G West 5s '55	13½	13¼	13¼
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5½	5	5
31	D & R G West 5s '78	4¾	4½	4⅞
4	Det & Mack 1st 4s '95	9¾	8⅞	9¼
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	45	44	45
3	Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
1	Dow Chem 3s '61	108¾	108¼	108¼
1	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	103½	103½	103½
15	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
4	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¼	105½	106
240	Erie rfg 5s '67	108	108	108
253	Erie rfg 5s '75	20¼	19¼	19⅝
71	Erie 1st 4s '96	20⅝	19¼	19⅝
54	Erie gen lien 4s '96	52¾	51	52½
9	Erie cv 4s '53	29½	29	29
5	Erie cv 4s '53 B	26⅛	25⅞	26
3	Erie Gene 6s '57	26	25⅛	26
3	Fairbanks Morse4s '56	51	51	51
38	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
101	Fla E Cst 5s '74	101⅜	100⅞	101⅜
1	Ft St Un Dep 4½s '41	9⅞	9½	9½
13	Fla E Cst 5s '74	100	100	100
17	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	9½	9½	9½
2	Francis Sug 6s '56	61	59½	61
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	53½	53½	53½
3	GenMotAccept3¼s '51	99	99	99
89	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	104	103¾	104
11	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	80⅛	77	79
3	Goodrich 4¼s '56	20½	20¼	20¼
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	101¼	100½	101¼
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	84½	84¼	84½
4	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	98½	98	98½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	85⅞	85¾	85¾
127	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	108⅞	109
1	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93⅞	93	93⅞
2	Gulf St Util 3¼s '69	80	80	80
7	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	99	98	99
1	Hockg V 4½s '99	57	53	57
36	Hoe & Co 1st mag '44	117	117	117
6	Housatonic 5s '37	75	73	75
21	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	45	42½	45
24	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43¾	43	43¾
31	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	49⅞	49	49½
17	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	17¼	16¾	17⅛
6	Ill Cen 4s '52	105¾	105½	105¾
17	Ill Cen 4s '53	57	56¼	57
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56	54½	55
19	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	57¾	57	57¾
26	Ill Cen 5s '55	54¾	54¼	54¼
31	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	65	63⅝	65
16	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	59¾	58⅝	58⅝
4	Indpls & Lou 4s '56	54½	54	54½
3	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	13	13	13
8	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	96¼	96	96
15	Interb R Tr 7s '32	104⅞	104½	104⅞
23	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64½	64	64½
8	Interb R Tr 6s '32	63⅞	62¼	63⅞
76	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	30	29¾	30
4	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	64	64	64
7	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	96⅜	95½	95½
11	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	19	19
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68	67¾	68
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	70	68½	69
27	Int Paper 6s '55	92	91¾	92
7	Int Paper 5s '47	98½	98½	98½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
57	Int T&T 4½s '52	47	46½	47
26	Int T&T 5s '55	52	50⅞	52
14	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2½	2½	2½
37	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	37	35	36½
23	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	36½	34¾	36½
20	K C South 5s '50	70	69⅛	69¾
6	K C South 3s '50	67¾	67	67
13	K C Term 4s '60	105½	104	105
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	99	99	99
3	Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100½	100½
2	Lac Gas 6s '42 A	46	46	46
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	50	50	50
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	49	48	48
1	L E & West 3s '47	74	74	74
6	L S & M S 3½s '97	84	84	84
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	33¼	33¼	33¼
42	Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	62	58	61½
7	Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	60	59	60
1	Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	52½	52½	52½
36	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	25⅜	24½	25¼
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	23	23	23
14	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	23¼	22⅞	23¼
22	Leh Val 4s 2003	23½	23½	23½
62	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	23	22	22¾
2	Liggett & M 7s '44	122½	122½	122½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	119	119	119
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
16	Loew's 3½s '46	93¼	93⅛	93¼
2	Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	104½	104½	104½
1	Lorillard Co 7s '44	120¾	120¾	120½
11	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83¼	83	83
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Lou & N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
4	Lou & N un 4s '40	100	99	99
6	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	79⅞	80
10	L & N Atl Kn & C4s'55	102	102	102
1	L & N Pad & M 4s '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Lou G & El 3½s '66	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3	Maine Cen 4s'45	75	75	75
2	Maine Cen 4½s'60	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
5	Manati Sug 4s'57	41	40½	41
61	Manhat Ry 4s'90	66½	65	66⅛
1	Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	65	65	65
1	Marion St Shov 6s'47	74	74	74
2	Mead Corp6s'45 A	103	103	103
8	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	94⅛	94	94⅛
5	Midland RRNJ 5s'40	14½	14½	14½
9	Mil&NUor cn 4½s'39	31⅞	31½	31½
10	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	16½	15⅞	15⅞
1	M & S L cn 5s'34 ct	7	7	7
6	MSP&SSarie 6s'46	4¼	4	4¼
70	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	3⅜	2½	3⅜
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	10	10	10
41	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	10⅛	9⅞	10
3	Mo-Ill 5s59	58	58	58
96	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	30½	29½	29⅝
35	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	14⅞	13¼	14⅜
9	M-K-T 4½s'78	29¾	28	28
39	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	29¼	28	28
17	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	4⅜	4	4
30	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	20½	20¼	20½
194	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	20½	19¾	19¾
2	Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	19½	19½	19½
71	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	20½	20	20
30	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	20½	20	20
136	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	20½	19⅝	19⅝
114	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	6¾	6½	6¾
6	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	21	21	21
49	Mob & Oh 5s'38	32½	32	32½
111	Mob & O 4½s'77	29⅜	28	29⅜
4	MonWPaPubSv 4½s'60	107	107	107
5	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	107¼	106¼	106¼
13	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92¾	92¼	92¾
23	Mor & Essex 5s'55	52	51½	51¼
20	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	49	46⅞	46⅞
4	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	54¼	53½	53½
47	Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	100	99½	100
18	Nassau El 4s'51	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜
22	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	103⅛	102½	103
84	Natl Steel 3s '65	96⅜	95⅞	96⅜
2	N Eng RR 5s'45	26½	25½	26½
2	New Eng TT5s'52	121	120	120
2	NEng T&T 4½s'61B	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	N Orl Term 4s'53	71⅞	70	71
8	NO Tex&M 5s'54	43	43	43
15	NO Tex&M 5s'35A	35	34½	35
2	NO Tex&M 5s'54B	37½	37½	37½
3	NO Tex&Mex 5s'56C	37½	37½	37½
95	NYC rfg 5s 2013	72¾	70½	71⅞
127	NYC 4½s 2013 A	67	65½	66⅛
11	NYC cn 4s '98	69	69	69
35	NYC 3¾s 46	82½	81½	82
119	NYC cv 3¼s'52	74½	73	73
6	NYC & HR 4s '42	84	83¾	84
2	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	66	65	65
2	NYCh&Stl 6s'47	78½	77½	78½
25	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	72⅝	71½	72¼
175	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	65	64	65
14	NY Ch&StL 4s'46	81½	81¼	81½
5	NY Conn RR 4¼s'53	100	100	100
8	NY Dock Co 5s '51	55	54	55
35	NY Edis 3¼s'65	101½	101¼	101½
1	NY Edis 3¼s'66	117	117	117
6	NY G El H&P4s'49	110¾	110¾	110¾
11	NY Lack&W4s'73A	61	60	60
58	NYNH&H cv 6s'48	20½	19½	19½
38	NYNH&H clt 6s'40	28	27	27½
63	NYNH&H 4½s'67	20¼	19⅜	20
6	NYNH&H 4s '56	16½	16¼	16½
13	NYNH&H 4s '57	9	9	9½
1	NYNH&H 3½s '47	15⅛	15½	15⅛
11	NYNH&H3½s'54	16¼	15	16¼
28	NYNHH cv 3½s'56	15½	15¼	15½
108	NY OW rfg 4s'92	10½	9⅞	10
24	NY O W gen 4s'55	7¼	5⅞	6¼
11	NY Steam 3½s'63	95¾	95⅛	95¾
2	NY S&W gen 5s'40	9	9	9
2	NY S&W rfg 5s'37	12½	11⅞	11⅞
3	NY S&W Tem 5s'43	40	40	40
1	NY Tel 4½s 39	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	NY Tel 3¼s 67	100⅜	100⅛	100¼
27	NY W&Bost 4½s46	5½	4⅞	4⅞
4	Niagara FallsP3½s66	104	103¼	104
5	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	100½	100⅜	100½
5	Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	14	14	14
5	Norf Sou 5s 61A	14⅞	14½	14½
1	Norf & W 4s 96	115	115	115
5	Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	103	103½
23	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	101	101	101
5	Nor Am Co 3½s '49	100¾	100¾	100¾
74	Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	68⅝	69¼
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	61	58½	61
10	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61⅛	59⅝	61⅛
12	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56	56	56
4	Nor Pac 4s 97	73	73	73
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	48½	48	48
4	Nor Sta2Pow 3½s 67	100	99¾	100
12	Orgen½LCha 4s 48st	8½	8½	8½
9	Ohio Ed 4s 67	104	104	104
13	Ohio Ed 4s 65	103¾	103½	103¾
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	102½	102⅛	102½
1	Ont Pw N Fals 5s 43	97	97	97
3	Ontario Tran 5s 45	107	107	107
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s61	100	100	100
3	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	76	76	76
16	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	104¼	103⅝	104¼
24	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
18	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	79	78	79
2	Para Pict cv 3½s 47	77½	77½	77½
4	Parmelee T 6s 44	50	50	50
6	Pen Co 4s 52 E	102	102	102
33	Pen Co 4s 63	100¼	99¾	100¼
15	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	102	101¼	101¼
11	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	103	102⅜	103
5	Pen RR gen 5s 68	104½	104½	104½
27	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
17	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86¼	85¾	86¼
1	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	92¾	92¾	92¾
15	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	92¾	92¼	92½
21	Pen RR 3¼s 52	90½	90	90¼
15	Peo GL&CC 5s '47 reg	105½	105½	105½
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	61	61	61
22	Peoria & E inc4s'90	9½	7¾	8½
3	PereMarq5s'56	75⅞	75	75⅞
19	Pere Marq 4½s '80	70	69½	70
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114	114	114
1	PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
7	Phila Co 5s '67	103⅝	103	103⅝
19	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¼	103¾	104¼
59	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6½	6	6½
27	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18	17½	18
12	Philippine Ry 4s '37	7¼	7	7
23	Phillips Pet 3s '48	114¾	114¾	114¾
4	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	103	103	103
2	PCC & SL 5s '75 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	101	100½	100½
13	Pitts&WVa 4½s '58 A	59½	58¾	59½
5	Pitt&WVa 4½s '59 B	59	59	59
38	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	59⅝	58	58
13	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75⅝	75½	75⅝
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	40	30	30
344	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18½	17½	18½
10	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	84½	84½	84½
9	Prov Sec 4s '57	6	5⅞	6
22	Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	100¼	100	100¼
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	98	97	97
32	Readg 4½s '97 A	78¾	78	78¾
15	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60	57	60
2	Republic Steel 5½s '54	114	114	114
6	Republic Stl 4½s '61	92½	91⅞	91⅞
2	Republic Stl 4½s '56	93¾	93¼	93¾
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	37½	37⅛	37½
27	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	18	17⅞	18
1	RI Ark&La 4½s '34	11	11	11
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	9	8¾	9
6	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	90½	89	89
7	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	63½	63	63
1	StLIM&S 4s R&G '33 ct	62	62	62
5	StL Peo&NW 5s '48	21	21	21
82	St L S F 5s '50 B	14	13¾	14
5	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	13	13	13
202	St L S F 4½s '78	14	13	13½
22	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	13½	13	13¼
67	St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅞	13¼	13¼
25	St L S F 4s '50A ct	13½	13¼	13¼
20	St L SW 5s '52	22¾	21¼	21½
18	St L SW rfg 5s '90	15	14½	15
25	St L SW 1st 4s '89	65	64¼	64¼
6	St L SW 2d 4s '89	34¾	34¾	34¾
46	StP&KC ShL4½s '41	9	8¾	9
5	SA&A Pass 4s '43	62	62	62
5	San Ant Pub Svc 4s'63	100	100	100
176	Seab A L cn 6s '45	10¾	10¼	10¾
29	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜
12	Sea A L aj 5s '49	4	3⅞	3⅞
1	Sea A L 4s '50	17	17	17
49	Sea A L 4s '50 st	16¼	15½	15½
41	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	7⅞	7¼	7½
16	Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
71	Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	4⅞	4¼	4⅜
3	SeaAllFla 6s'35Bct	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
142	Shell Un 2½s '54	90¾	89⅞	90½
8	Simmons cv 4s '52	95	95	95
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	101	101	101
23	Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	98½	97¾	98½
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	101	101	101
49	So Bell T&T 3s '79	95½	94¾	95½
3	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	108	108	108
5	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94½	94½	94½
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
30	Sou Pac 4½s '68	56¾	56	56½
118	Sou Pac 4½s '81	56¾	55	55¾
251	So Pac 4½s '69	56½	55	56⅛
51	So Pac rfg 4s '55	69	67⅛	69
3	So Pac clt 4s '49 reg	49	49	49
32	So Pac clt 4s '49	56	55	55
35	So Pac 3¾s '46	65¾	62½	65¾
58	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	58¾	56⅞	56⅞
8	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	80	79	80
22	South Ry 6½s '56	84	82½	84
19	South Ry gen 6s '56	80½	79¾	80½
29	South Ry cn 5s '94	90	89	90
226	South Ry gen 4s '56	62¾	62	62½
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	97½	97	97½
19	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99	98¼	98¾
19	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	98½	97⅝	98⅝
8	Studebaker cv 6s '45	93¼	92½	92½
3	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	T R R A St L 4s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105	104⅞	105
19	Tex Corp 3s '59	97⅝	96⅞	97⅝
2	TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	99½	99½	99½
85	Third Ave aj 5s '60	13½	13	13
20	Third Ave 4s '60	46	45¼	45⅞
6	Tide WatAssoO3½s'52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	T Stl & W 4s '50 reg	56	56	56
9	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	104½	104½	104½
1	UnionOil Cal 6s '42	110 17-32	110 17-32	110 17-32
5	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108⅞	108½	108⅞
26	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102⅜	101¼	102
4	Unit Drug 5s '53	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
26	US Steel 3¼s '48	103¼	103	103¼
9	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	97½	97	97½
8	Utah P & L 5s '44	99	98	98
2	UtilP&L 5½s '47	77½	77½	77½
1	Util P&L 5s '59	77	77	77
16	Vanadium 5s '41	115	113¼	113¼
3	Va El & Pow 3½s '68	101½	101	101½
4	Va&SY cn 5s '58	63½	63½	63½
15	VirginianRy 3¾s '66	102½	102⅜	102⅜
33	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
68	Wabash 1st 5s '39	48	46⅛	47½
48	Wabash 2d 5s '39	28	26	28
67	Wabash 5s '80 D	16	15¼	15¼
26	Wabash 5s '76 B	16	16	16
28	Wabash 4½s '78C	15¾	15¼	15¼
1	Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	50½	50½	50½
1	Walker H 4¼s '45	100¼	100¼	100¼
12	Walwrth4s '55	61⅞	60	60
7	Warner Bros 6s '48	81	80½	80½
5	Warren Bros 6s '41	39¼	38¾	38¾
5	Westch Lt 3½s '67	100½	100¼	100¼
12	West Pen P 3½s '66	106⅛	105½	106⅛
16	West Shore 4s 2361	57¼	56⅛	56⅞
16	Westn Md 4s '52	85½	85	85½
2	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104	104	104
20	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	23	21	22
95	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	24	20	22½
7	Western Un 5s' 51	75	74½	75
14	Western Un 5s '60	74	74	74½
1	Western Un 4½s '50	70	70	70
6	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	96	96	96
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99	98½	99
29	Wis Cen 4s '49	20½	19¾	20
35	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	11¼	11	11
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct	10	9⅞	10
15	Wisc El Uow 3½s '68	100⅝	100	100⅝
32	Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102¼	102⅜
31	Youngst S&T 4s '48	114	114	114⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
2	Adriatic El 7s' 52	40¼	40¼	40¼
9	Antioquia 7s '45A	11¼	11¼	11¼
6	Antioquia 7s '45 B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	Antioquia 7s '45 C	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Antioquia 7s '45 D	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
12	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	11½	11½	11½
12	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10⅞	10½	10⅞
37	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76½	75½	75¾
19	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	75⅜	75¼	75¼
29	Argentine 4½s '48	90¼	89½	90¼
25	Argentine 4½s '71	85	85	85
3	Australia 5s '55	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
15	Australia 5s '57	67	67	67
5	Belgium 7s '55	93½	93½	93½
7	Belgium 6¼s '49	87	86	86
7	Belgium 6s '55	88⅛	88	88
7	Brazil 8s '41	14	13¾	14
10	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11½	11	11⅛
22	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11⅛	10⅝	11
10	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10⅜	10	10⅜
7	Brisbane 5s '58	62	60	62
4	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	53⅛	53	53⅛
1	BuenA4¾s4½sAug'76	53	53	53
1	BuenA4¾s4½s Apr'76	53	53	53
1	Buen A 4¾s 4¾s '75	53	53	53
19	Canada 5s'52	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
14	Canada 4s'60	97⅝	97¾	97⅝
18	Canada 3¼s'61	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛
3	Canada 3s'67	75⅝	75¼	75¼
2	Canada 2½s'44	73	72¾	73
1	Chile 7s'42	88¼	88¼	88¼
2	Chile 6s'60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
38	Chile 6s'60 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Chile 6s'61 Sept asd	12	12	12
25	Chile 6s'63 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Chilean Mun 7s'60	12	12	12
1	Chin Govt Ry 5s'51	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Copenhag 5s'52	23	23	23
38	Cuba 4½s'77	56⅝	55	56⅝
12	Denmark 6s'42	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
20	Denmark 5½s'55	76⅛	74	76
29	Denmark 4½s'62	67	63⅝	66¾
1	Dom 5½s'42	57¼	55¾	57
1	Estonia Rep 7s'67	70	70	70
1	GerCAgrBk 6s'60 Jul	50½	50½	50½
5	GerGov 5½s'65	6⅞	6	6⅞
20	Ger Goc 7s '49	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	GtConElPJap 7s '44	9	8⅞	8⅞
3	Hamburg St 6s '46	76½	76½	76½
1	Helsingfors 6½s '60	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Ital PubUtil7s'52	83	83	83
3	Italy7s1951	36	35½	35½
19	Japan6½s'54	50¼	50	50¼
3	Japan5½s'65	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Mex 6s asd '33	56⅜	56½	56½
44	Norway 6s '44	1	1	1
4	Norway 6s '48	97	96¾	97
40	Norway 4¼s '56	98	98	98
37	Norway 4¼s '65	81	80½	81
10	Norway 4s '63	79	77	79
3	Orient Dev 6s '53	78	77½	78
3	Oslo City 4½s '55	54½	54½	54½
5	Peru 1st 6s 60	78	78	78
5	Poland 4½s 63 asd	8	8	8
5	Poland 4½s 68 asd	5½	5	5½
5	Queensld 7s 41	6	6	6
3	Queensld 6s 47	92	87	92
3	Rio de Jan 6½s 53	72⅛	72	72
1	Rome 6½s 52	7½	7¼	7¼
1	Sao Paul Cty6½s57	40	40	40
13	Sol Paulo St 7s 40	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Syney 5½s '55	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1	Tokyo City 5½s'61	58	58	58
1	Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	53½	53½	53½
10	Uruguay 3¾s4s4½s'79	53⅜	54⅜	54⅜
		40	40	40

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 15,306,000; revious day, 16,965,900; year ago, 1,283,888,405; two years ago, 2,183,254,725.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Baldwin Co	20c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 23
Callaway Mills	30c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Wilton R R	$3.50	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Liquidating				
Prospect Mfg Co	75c		Oct. 2	Sep. 11
Reduced				
Clinton Trust	37½c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Underwrit T N Y	75c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 27
Resumed				
Indus Rayon	25c	..	Oct. 7	Sep. 30
Lenox Water Co	$1	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Regular				
Aero Secur	10c	Q	Oct. 6	Sep. 26
Am Superp 1st pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Anchor Hock Glass	15c	..	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Do pf	$1.62½	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 28
Bausch & Lomb	25c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Bausch & Lomb	$1.25	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Bensonhurst Nat Bank (Brooklyn, N Y)	75c	Q	Dec. 29	Dec. 29
Brandtjen & Kluge, Inc, 7% cv pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Buffalo Ins	$3	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Carson Hill G M	1c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Corn Exch Nat Bk & Tr Co (Phila, Pa)	50c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Discount Corp	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 21
Dow Chem pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Equitable Inv Corp of Mass (Boston)	15c		Sep. 28	Sep. 25
Farm & M Bk of Long Beach (Calif)	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
5th Ave Bk	$6	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 30
Garlock Pack	50c		Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Gen Foods pf	$1.12½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Goth Cred Corp B	9¾c	Q	Oct. 24	Sep. 11
Gt Lakes Eng Wks	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
H S Potter pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Harvard Tr Co (Cambridge, Mass)	60c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 19
Haverhill G L Co	20c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 26
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co				
Do	15c	M	Oct. 27	Oct. 17
Do	15c	M	Nov. 24	Nov. 14
I X L Mining	15c	M	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Ind Tr Shrs	20c	..	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
	.0411c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 1

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ind Accept Corp Ltd 5% cv pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Do (np) $2 Class A	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Interst Home Eq	12½c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Kellog S B & S	15c		Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Laclede Steel	15c		Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Lawyers Tr (N Y)	35c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 23
McDowell Natl Bank (Sharon, Pa.)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Manis Co (B) pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Mani Agricul	15c		Oct. 2	Sep. 22
Morristn Tr (NJ)	75c	S	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Nat Casket	75c	..	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Natl City Lines pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do pf A	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Neilson (Wm) Ltd 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
North Tr Chic	$4.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Pneumatic Scale	30c	..	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Do 7% pf	17½c	Q	Oct. 2	......
P S Cp (NJ) 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Nov. 15	Oct. 16
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Rochester Button	25c		Oct. 20	Oct. 7
Do pf	37½c		Dec. 1	Nov. 18
St L Co Water pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Sav Bank & Tr Co (Richmond, Va)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 19
Somerv'l T (NJ)	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Sonoco Prod Co	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
So N Eng T Co	$1.75		Oct. 16	Sep. 29
Stand Who Pt & Acid Works	20c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Stanley Wks (The)	40c		Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Time Inc	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Traders Fin Corp Ltd 7% pf B	$1.75	Q	Oct 2	Sep. 16
Do 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 16
U S Hoffman Mach Cp 5½% conv pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
U S Tr (Newark)	25c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Will & Baumer Candle pf	$2	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Wurlitzer&Co pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22

Says Government Hurting the Nation With Cheap Money

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The United States Government is hurting the country by providing "cheap" money, Clarence T. Rice of Kansas City, President of the United States Building and Loan League said, and it's "going to take all the private funds of the nation to bring about good times."

He told the league at its annual convention that people become "more and more dependent as we tell them how dependent they are."

"To help these people our Federal Government in its beneficent way has placed at their disposal cheap money," he said. "The HOLC (Home Owners Loan Corporation) established a 5 per cent rate as a national figure and took care of one borrower at the expense of five savers.

"The five thrifty people had their incomes cut in two as a result of attention given to one borrower. In all the cases of which I know, it wasn't the interest rate that was hurting the man who had a loan on his home. It was the fact that he didn't have a job and couldn't pay interest at any rate."

Mr. Rice said the only good times he ever had experienced were those "when money was selling on the market at a price equivalent to the price of other commodities." He said he didn't believe the Federal Government "with its so-called 4½ per cent money" would bring about good times.

"The funds accessible to the Federal Government can't do it," he said.

Some Steel Prices Advance; Operations Now 84 P C Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Rapidly advancing scrap prices and steel production have brought increases in some steel prices, "Iron Age" said.

Lukens Steel Company of Coatesville, Pa., plates producer, announced an advance of $5 a ton, the publication said. Alan Wood Steel Company of Conshohocken, Pa., makers of plates and heavy hot rolled sheets, followed suit.

"Consumers of steel are bringing pressure on the larger steel companies," the report added, "to make an early announcement of prices for the first quarter, and there are indications that this may be done, possibly within the next two weeks. . . . Most mills are now virtually out of the market for the remainder of the year on several important products. . . .

"With operations at 84 per cent and destined to go higher within the next few weeks, steel mills are discovering bottlenecks at work against maximum production."

The review emphasized an apparent shortage of good grades of steel scrap, saying:

"Prices in various centers have been forced up at almost unprecedented speed. . . . The Iron Age scrap composite price is up $2.42 to $21.67, only 25 cents below the peak of 1937.

"To offset the scrap situation and its effect on steel making costs, the integrated companies are bringing more furnaces into blast and are increasing iron ore mining and shipping operations on the Great Lakes. High cost finishing units of the industry, long idle, are being pressed into service."

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	35¼	37¼
Bank of Manhatan (.80a)	19	20½
Bank of New York (14)	434	444
Bankers Trust (2)	60¼	62¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	78	83
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	107	110
Chase Natoinal (1.40)	37½	39½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	51¾	53¾
Commercial (8)	171	177
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Exchange Bnk & Tr (3)	59¼	60¼
Empire Trust (.60)	13	14
First National (Boston) (2)	46¼	48¼
First National (100)	1885	1925
Guaranty Trust (12)	292	297
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	39¼	41¼
National City (1)	30¾	32¾
New York Trust (5)	117	120
Public (1½)	32¾	34¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5½

Insurance Co Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (3a)	102	106
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	42¾	44¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28	29½
American Equitable (1)	22½	23¾
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	12½	14
Am Reinsurance (1.60)	42¼	44¼
American Reserve (1½)	24¼	25¾
American Surety (2½)	46½	48½
Automobile (1a)	30¾	32¾
City of New York (1.20)	23	24½
Connecticut General Life (.80)	23½	25
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	30½	32½
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	123	128
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
General Reinsurance (1a)	42¾	44¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	38½	40½
Globe & Republic (½)	12	13¼
Globe & Rutgers	20	22¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27½	29
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29
Hartford Fire (2)	74½	77½
Home Ins (1.20a)	33¼	35¼
Homestead (1)	19½	21
Mass Bond	57½	60
Natl Fire (2)	58¾	60¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43	45¾
New York Fire (1)	16	17½
Nor River (1)	26½	28
Phoenix (2a)	74½	76½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
St Paul Fire (8)	218	223
Springfield (4½a)	113	116
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	410	420
U S Fid & G (1)	20¼	21¾
U S Fire (2)	52	54

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Chicago Board

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
December	.86	.86⅛	.85⅛	.85⅛	.85⅝
May	.86⅜	.86⅞	.85⅝	.85¾	.86½
July	.85¾	.85⅞	.85	.85	.85⅝
Corn					
December	.54⅛	.54⅛	.53⅛	.53¼	.54¼
May	.57¼	.57¼	.56	.56	.57¼
July	.58	.58	.56⅞	.56⅞	.58¼
Oats					
December	.34⅛	.34¼	.33¾	.33¾	.34¼
May	.34⅛	.35	.34⅜	.34⅜	.35
July	.33⅛	.33⅛	.32¾	.33	.33⅛
Rye					
December	.54⅞	.55½	.54½	.54⅞	.54⅜
May	.57½	.58¼	.57¼	.57½	.57¼
July	.....	.....	.....	.57½	.57¼

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYMarNo3	2.37	2.41	2.37	2.39	2.36
WdMarNo4	2.06½	2.13	2.06½	2.09	2.07
WdMayNo4	2.09	2.15	2.09	2.11	2.09½

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	11.02	11.18	11.02	11.18	10.98
March	11.05	11.24	11.05	11.24	11.07

New York Curb

Quotations 2:55

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	153.06	35.79	25.10
Net change	—.48	+.06	+.24
Previous close	153.54	35.73	24.86
1939 high	155.92	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales, Stock and Div.		High	Low	2:55
50	Acme Wire (.45g)	24	24	24
200	Aero Sup Mfg A (1½)	20	20	20
300	Aero Sup Mfg2B	4½	4½	4½
125	Ala Gt Sou (3g)	83	82¾	83
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	86¾	86¾	86¾
200	Alum Co Am	135¼	134	134½
1100	Alum Ltd (¼a)	89	88	88½
200	Am Beverage	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Box Board	9	9	9
200	Am Centrifugal	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	A C P&LA ww (2¾h)	31	31	31
2600	Am Cyan B (.60)	34⅞	33⅞	34
100	Am Fork &Hot (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	37½	35¾	35¾
50	Am Gen	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	Am Lun Mch (.80)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1200	Am Light& T (1.20)	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
50	Am Mfg	24	24	24
100	Am Maraiaibo	½	½	½
300	Am Meter (2g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
300	Am Pneum	½	½	½
25	Am Pot&Chem (2g)	96	96	96
1800	Am Republics	9⅛	8¾	8¾
3500	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
1600	Am Superpow pf	19¾	18	19
600	Anch Post F	2	2	2
200	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Apex Elec Mfg	12¾	12	12¾
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3	3
200	Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅛	7	7
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	91	91	91
100	Art Metal Wks (.40g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
2800	Asso G & El A	⅞	¾	¾
1100	Asso G & El pf	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
150	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	30	28⅞	28⅞
100	Atlas Ply (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
300	Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
100	Automat Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Atlas Drop Forge	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Auto V Mach (½)	6	6	6
100	Aviation & Tran	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	Axton-Fish A	39	39	39
500	Babcock & Wil	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
800	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	28¼	27	27
6700	Baldwin Loco war	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
300	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
1100	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Bath Iron Wks	10	9¾	9¾
1200	Beech Airc	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
800	Bell Airc	24¼	23⅞	23⅞
50	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	123	122½	123
800	Bellanca Airc	8¼	8⅛	8¼
25	Bens & Hed pf	43	43	43
500	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1500	Bliss (E W)	19	18⅛	18⅞
100	Blue Ridge	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Blumenthal (S)	8½	8	8½
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	20	20	20
150	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	10½	10	10
400	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2	2	2
1200	Braz Tr L & P	7	6	6½
300	Breeze Corp	6⅞	6½	6⅝
700	Brewst Aero (.20g)	8	7¾	7¾
600	Bridgpt Mach	4½	4¼	4¼
300	Brill A	4½	4¼	4½
800	Brill B	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	Brill pf	35	35	35
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	12½	12½	12½
200	Brown Co pf	24½	24	24
600	Brown Rubber	3⅞	3¾	3¾
50	Buckeye P L (1½g)	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	101	101	101
2700	Bunk Hill&S (¾g)	17¼	16½	16½
100	Burma Ltd (.077g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Can Col Airw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Can Ind Alc A	3	3	3
1900	Can Marconi	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Carman B	¾	¾	¾
100	Carnegie Met	4	4	4
30	Caro P & L $6 pf	88	88	88
60	Caro P & L $7 pf	99¼	98⅞	99¼
700	Carrier Corp	11⅞	11	11⅛
100	Casco Prod (1g)	12	12	12
150	Castle (A M) (1)	25	25	25
200	Catalin Am	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
250	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	102¼	102	102¼
300	Cen & SW Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	89	89	89
1000	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Cen St El 7% pf	12	10	12
100	Cham M W St	4¾	4¾	4¾
550	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	68¼	66	66
25	Childs pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
800	Cities Service	6⅞	6¼	6¼
700	Cit Svc pf	54	52½	53
30	Cit Svc P & L $7 pf	73½	72	73½
90	Cit Svc P & L $6 pf	72	71	73
500	City Auto Stpg	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅜	⅜	⅜
250	Cleve El Illum	40	38	40
100	Cleve Tract	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
100	Clinch Coal	4	4	4
1200	Colo Fuel & I war	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Colts P F Arms (2)	93½	92	93½
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	65¼	65¼	65¼
1100	Colum O & G	3	2¾	3
25	Comm Pub Svc (2)	24¾	24¾	24¾
200	Comm Wat Svc	1½	1½	1½
300	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
100	Cons Biscuit (.30g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Cons Gas Ut	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Cons Stl Corp	7	7	7
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	91	91	91
1400	Cont Roll & Stl	13⅛	12½	12¾
150	Cook Paint&V (.60)	9⅞	9	9
1200	Cooper-Bess	12⅞	11¾	12¼
200	Copper Range	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Copperd Stl (.60g)	15½	15½	15½
200	Coroon & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cosden Petro	1	1	1
200	Cosden Petro pf	11½	11½	11½
1500	Creole Pet (1a)	26¾	25¾	26
900	Crocker-Wh El M	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛
300	Crown C Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Crown C Intl A (1k)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400	Crown Drug	1	1	1
100	Cuneo Press (3a)	47¼	47	47¼
30	Cuneo Press pf (6½)	107¾	107¾	107¾
100	Darby Pet	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Dayton Rub (1g)	16⅝	16	16
200	Decca Records (.60g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Dejay Strs (.40g)	5	5	5
300	Det Paper Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Divco Twin Trk	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Domin Stl & Coal	13	13	13
10	Draper Corp (3a)	76½	76½	76½
200	Driver-Har (.55g)	32½	31	31¼
200	Duro-Test (4%f)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	Duval Tex Sul	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Eagle Pich Ld	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
300	East Gas & F	5	4¾	5
1000	East G&F $6pf	25	24⅞	25
50	El P&L 2 pf A	20	20	20
375	East P&G pr pf	41	40	40
25	East Mall Iron	11	11	11
225	East Sta pf A	21½	21½	21½
175	East Sta pf B	21	20	20
300	Easy Wash MB	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
289	El Bond & Sh	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞
500	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	67	66¾	66¾
400	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	58¼	57½	57½
20	Emp G&F 6% pf	60½	59½	60½
200	El P&L war	4½	4½	4½
400	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
175	Elgin Nat Wat (¾g)	21⅞	21½	21⅞
150	Emp G&F 8% pf	60½	60	60½
75	Emp G&F 7% pf	61	59	61
40	Emp G&F 6½% pf	59½	58¼	59½
100	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Fairchild Av (.20g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	7¼	7¼	7¼
150	Fanny Farm (1½)	19	19	19
3800	Fansteel Met	11½	9¾	11½
200	FeddersMfg(.45g)	8	7⅜	8
200	PerroEnam (1)	17½	17	17½
700	Fisk Rub	10½	10	10⅜
175	FlaP&L$7pf (5.68k)	77½	76¾	77¼
1500	Ford M Man A (1)	15½	15	15½
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
200	Froedt G & M (.60g)	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Gen Alloys	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	35½	35½	35½
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	94	94	94
1000	Glen Alden Coal	9½	9¼	9⅝
300	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Gt Atl & P nv (6g)	99	99	99
800	Greenf T&D	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
200	Groc Str Prod	2¼	2⅛	2¼
800	Grum'n Airc E(½g)	17	16¾	16¾
1900	Gulf Oil (1)	44½	43¼	43½
25	Gypsum L & Al	5	5	5
1100	Hall Lamp	3¾	3½	3½
1900	Hartford Ray vtc	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Harvard Brew (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Hearn D Strs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Hecla Min (20g)	8⅜	8¼	8¼
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	10	10	10
250	Horn & Hard (2)	32¾	32¼	32¾
50	Hubbell (H) (1)	13	13	13
600	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	69	68	69
1900	Hummel-Ross F	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
300	Hygrade Fd	3	3	3
50	Hygrade Sylv (1½)	28½	28½	28½
800	Ill Iowa Pow	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
500	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5	4⅜	5
600	Ill Iowa Pow pf	20½	18¾	20½
700	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	12½	12⅛	12⅛
100	Imp Oil Ltd reg (½a)	12½	12½	12½
600	Imp Tb Brit (1.115g)	20	19½	19½
100	Imp Tb Can (.40a)	11	11	11
30	Ind Svc 6% pf	13	13	13
25	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	105	105	105
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	67½	67½	67½
200	Int Cig Mch (2)	21½	21½	21½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	17	17	17
3400	Int Pap&Pow war	4	3⅞	3⅞
1200	Internat Pet (1½a)	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞
800	Inter Util B	½	⅜	⅜
100	Inter Vitamin (.225g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Inters Home Eq (½a)	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Inters Hos Mills	11½	11½	11½
100	Inters Pw Del pf	5½	5½	5½
200	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	15	15	15
900	Irving Air Ch (1a)	22⅛	21½	21½
100	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Jacobs (F. L.)	3	3	3
25	Jer C P&L 5½pf(5½)	84¾	84¾	84¾
2000	Jones & Lau Stl	48¼	45	45
100	Kennedy's (½g)	5	5	5
100	Kingsb Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Kingston Prod	2¾	2⅝	2¾
30	Koppers Co pf (3k)	74	74	74
300	Lake Shore M (4)	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
400	Lakey Fdy & M	4	4	4
200	Le Tourneau (¾g)	34¾	34⅝	34¾
2200	Lehigh C&N	4½	4¼	4¼
400	Line Material (.35g)	10½	10	10½
200	Lit Bros	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	Lockheed Airc	29¼	28¼	28⅞
200	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Long Is L pf	32½	32½	32½
150	Long Is L pf B	28¾	28¼	28⅝
1100	Louis L&E (.40)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
30	Louis P&L 6 pf (6)	97½	96¼	96½
3500	Majestic Rad & T	2⅝	2¼	2¼
100	Mapes Cons (2)	23½	23½	23½
700	Marion St Shov	5⅞	5½	5¾
100	Massey-Harris	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Master Elec (.90g)	19½	19½	19½
200	McWill Dredg	8	7¾	7¾
200	Merritt-C & S	4½	4½	4½
25	Merritt-C&S pf A	72½	72½	72½
1800	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1	1
200	Mich Mumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Mich Stl Tube (.45g)	9	9	9
500	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mid West Corp	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Midland Stl (1½g)	18½	18½	18½
400	Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅝	7¼	7¼
200	Minn Min&H (1.65g)	54½	54¼	54¼
100	Missouri Pub S .20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Mock J Voeh (¾g)	11½	11¼	11½
800	Molybdenum	7	6½	6½
100	Monog Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Montg Wd A (7)	151	151	151
100	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29	29	29
800	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
700	Mount City Cop	5⅜	5¼	5¼
200	Muskeg P R (1.20g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
1400	Nat Auto Fib	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1800	Nat Bel Hess	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nat Candy	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
400	Nat Cont (.225g)	10⅝	9½	10⅝
1000	Nat Fuel G (1)	14	13¾	14
200	Nat Oil Prod (.55g)	38¾	38¼	38¾
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	83¾	83¼	83¾
200	Nat Rub Mch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Nat Tea pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	114	114	114
25	Nev-Cal El pf	34	34	34
125	NE PA 6% pf	73½	72⅞	73½
200	New Idea Inc (.60)	12	12	12
150	N J Zinc	70	70	70
300	N Mex&Ariz Ld	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Newmount Min	73	73	73
200	NY Merchand (.60)	7½	7½	7½
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	13	13	13
130	NY Wat Svc pf	18½	17¾	18
8000	Niag Hud Pow	8	7⅝	8
25	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	84	84	84
300	Niag Sh Md B	6½	6½	6½
300	Niles-Bem-P (½a)	73½	73	73½
200	Ninten Hund B(½)	9	9	9
200	Nipissing Mns	1	1	1
200	Noma Elec	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Nor ALt&Pow	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Nor Am Ray B(½g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
70	N Ind PS6%pf(4¼k)	87	86½	87
2600	Nor Sta Pw A	13	12	12
150	Ohio Brass B	22½	22½	22½
75	Ohio Pub S 6pc pf (6)	99	98	99
600	Okla Nat Gas (¼g)	15⅞	15¼	15⅞
150	Ok Nat Gas pf (3)	42	41¾	42
300	Oldetyme Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Overseas Sec	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
100	Pc G&E 5½pf (1⅜)	27½	27½	27½
400	Pac Pub Sv pf (1.30)	18¾	18¼	18¾
2900	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Paramount Mot	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Prkersbg R&R (½g)	13½	13	13½
100	Pender Gr A (3½)	44	44	44
300	Pender Gr B	9¾	9	9¾
14000	Pennroad	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
100	Pa-Cent Airl	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5	Pa Salt (4g)	179	177	178
50	Pa Wat&P (4½)	73¾	73¾	73¾
25	Pepperell (4g)	93½	93½	93½
200	Pharis T&R (.60g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Phila Co (.55g)	9	8¾	9
500	Phillips Pkg	7⅛	7	7
600	Phoenix Sec	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
150	Phoen Sec pf	29½	29½	29½
100	Pierce Gov (.15g)	12	12	12
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅛	2	2
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
713	Pitts &LE (*g)	75½	74	74
1200	Pitts Porg	14½	14	14½
300	Pitts Metallu (⅜g)	12	12	12
300	Pitts Pl Gl (2¼)	99¼	98½	99¼
800	Potrero Sugar	1⅜	1¼	1¼
200	Powd & Alex (.30g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Pratt&Lam (1g)	19½	19½	19½
600	Premier Gld (.12)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pressed Met	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Prod Corp	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Prud Investors	7	7	7
225	PS Ind $7 pr pf	60½	60¼	60½
25	PS Ind $6 pf	31	31	31
200	Raym Conc pf (3)	15¼	15	15
100	Red Bank Oil	2½	2½	2½
200	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reliance E&E (½g)	16	16	16
100	Richmond Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Rome Cable (.20g)	12½	12¼	12¼
400	Root Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
250	Royal Type (2¼g)	58¼	58¼	58¼
2000	Rustless I&S	15⅜	15	15⅜
50	Rustl I&S cv pf(2½)	45	45	45
3100	St Regis Pap	4	3¾	3¾
300	Schiff Co (1)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
900	Scovill Mfg (½g)	37	36½	37
1900	Scullin Stl	14¼	14	14¼
3400	Scullin Stl war	2⅛	2	2
500	Sec Corp Gen	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1400	Seiberling Rub	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Selected Ind cv	8⅛	8	8⅛
1000	Seversky Airc	5	4⅞	5
700	Shat-Denn (1g)	8⅛	8	8
1450	Sherwin-Wms (2g)	92	91	91
200	Silex (1a)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
100	Simplicity Pat	2	2	2
60	Singer Mfg (6a)	134½	134	134
200	Solar Mfg	2	2	2
300	Sonotone (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1400	So Penn Oil (1½)	39	37¾	39
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27½	27½	27½
400	So Col Pow A	2¼	2	2
200	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	21	21	21
50	Stand Inv pf	11	11	11
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
6400	St Pow & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	St Pow & L pf	27½	27	27½
200	Stand Prod (¼g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
300	Std Stl Spg (1g)xd	36⅞	36½	36⅞
1000	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Stein(A)&Co(.55g)	11½	11½	11½
700	Sterchi Br Strs	4¼	4⅛	4¼
50	Sterchi Br St 2 pf	9	9	9
200	Sterl Al Prod (¼g)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3	3	3
100	Stroock & Co	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
100	Sullivan Mach	11	11	11
100	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Swan-Finch Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Taggart	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	Tampa El (2.24)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	Tastyeast A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Technicolor (.35g)	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
100	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Thew Shovel (½g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
400	Tilo Roof (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Top Prod Exp (.35e)	4½	4½	4½
500	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Tubize Chat	11⅛	11	11
800	Union Pre PS (1)	16	15¾	16
300	Tung-Sol Lamp	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Tubize Chat A	36¼	36¼	36¼
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
2400	Unit Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Unit Gas pf (5¾k)	88⅜	87	87
200	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
3500	Unit Lt&Pow A	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
7200	Unit Lt&Pow B	1⅞	1¾	1¾
3500	Unit L&P pf	28¼	27⅞	28¼
700	UnitShipydsB	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Unit Shoe M (2½)	76¾	76¾	76¾
500	Unit Specialts	3½	3½	3½
100	US&I Sec pf(2¾k)	61¼	61	61
500	U S Lines pf	3½	3½	3½
100	United Stores	1	1	1
500	Cnia Verde Ext	1	1	1
1500	Unit Wall Pap	2¼	2	2
500	Univ Corp vtc	3	3	3
200	Univ Pict	6½	6½	6½
1300	Utah-Idaho Sug	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
700	Valspar Corp	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Venezuel Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Vogt Mfg(.60g)	12	12	12
100	Weisb'l B-BR(.40g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Wellington Oil	3½	3½	3½
400	Wentwth Mfg(.20g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	West Va C&C	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	West Md 1pf	62½	60	60
125	WestmrelandInc(1)	11	11	11
100	Wilson-Jones(¼g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	W'verine Tube(.20g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2200	Woolwrth Ltd(.531g)	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
700	Wright Harg(.40a)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400	Yukon Pac M	2	1⅞	1⅞

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos	⅝	⅝	
Prime 4-6 mos	⅞	¾@1	½
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	37¾c	39⅛c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev Day	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜%	½@⅜%	½@⅜%
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
5-6 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½

London Market

Short bills	3¼%	3¼%	1½@1⅝%
3 mos bills	3⅜	3⅜	1¾@1½
Bar gold	168s	168s	147s
Bar silver	23½d	23½d	18¾d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4
Dallas	1	London	4-4½
Kansas City	1	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	4
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	5
Richmond	1½	Oslo	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1	Prague	2
Athens	6	Riga	3
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	4½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon Sept. 27

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.01¾	$4.00¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.02¼	4.00¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0227½-8	.0227	†
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1696	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2264	.2259	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5329	.5323	‡
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2275	.2275	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200	.0200	.0426
Hungary—pengo	††	.1800	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1839
Portugal—escudo	.0372x	.3770x	.0745
Rumania—leu	††	.0070x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	††	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2365	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2340	.2325	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5358	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2512½	.2500	*
Shanghai—dol	.0719	.0723	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4712½	.4700	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9087½	.9075	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2000x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export unquoted. Tin easy; spot and nearby 62.50; forward 49.00. Lead steady; spot New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis, 5.35. Zinc firm; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25-50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:55
2	Ala Pow 5s '46	106½	106½	106½
8	Ala Pow 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	Ala Pow 5s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
13	Am G & E 5s 2028	108	107⅞	107⅞
29	Am P & L 6s 2016	93½	91½	93½
1	Am Seat 6s '46 stp	95	95	95
7	Appal El Pow 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
12	Ark P & L 5s '56	103	102½	102½
13	As Elec 4½s '53	58¼	57	58⅛
48	As G & E 5s '50	44	43	44
3	As G & E 5s '68	42½	42⅛	42⅜
12	As G & E 4½s '49	41¼	40¼	41
3	As T & T 5½s '55 A	70½	70¼	70½
7	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	99¼	98⅞	99¼
2	Avery & Sons 5s '47	88	88	88
47	Baldw L 6s '50	139	135	135
16	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	106 9-32	106 9-33	106 9-33
18	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	106⅜	105¾	106¼
37	Bell T Can 5s '60 C	106⅜	105⅞	106
1	Birm El 4¼s '68	91	91	91
2	Birming Gas 5s '59	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2	Broad Riv P 5s '54	95	94¾	95
9	Can Nor P 5s '53	91	90½	90½
29	Can Pac 6s '42	82	81	82
6	Caro P & L 5s '56	105	104¾	104¾
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	91½	91½	91½
24	Cen St El 5½s '54	42½	42	42½
6	Cen St El 5s '48	42¼	42	42¼
12	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	71½	71	71
3	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	102	102	102
1	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	50¼	50¼	50¼
4	Cities Ser 5s '69	70¾	70	70½
7	Cities Ser 5s '58	71⅞	71	71⅛
140	Cities Ser 5s '50	72	70¾	71⅞
2	Cit S P&L 5½s '49	78⅛	78	78⅛
15	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	79	79	79
23	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	84	83¼	84
1	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	92¾	92¾	92¾
6	Del El Pow 5½s '59	104¾	104¼	104¾
8	East G&F 4s '56 A	77	76½	76½
9	Edison El Illum3½s '65	105	104½	105
1	El Paso El 5s '50 A	102½	102⅛	102½
62	Elec P&L 5s 2030	73½	72½	73
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	101	101	101
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	84½	84¼	84¼
56	Fla P&L 5s '54	99½	98¼	98¾
1	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	97¾	97¼	97¾
4	Gen Bronze 6s '40	78	78	78
9	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	90⅞	90¾	90¾
26	Geo Pow 5s '67	105½	104⅞	105½
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	67¼	67¼	67¼
34	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72¼	71	71
4	Guar-Inv 5s48 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
3	Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	101½	101½	101½
2	Heller (W) & Co 4s '46	99¾	99¼	99¾
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	102½	102¼	102½
17	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	97	96⅞	96⅞
5	Ill P&L 5½s '57	90	89	89
2	Ill P&L 6s '53	82½	82½	82½
5	Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	103¼	103	103
13	Ind E 5s '51 C	99	99	99
1	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	96	95¼	95¼
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	95	95	95
5	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	67	67	67
4	Indnapis Gas 5s '52	67¼	67⅛	67⅛
18	Indnapis P&L 3¾s '68	101¼	101	101¼
2	Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	30	30	30
21	Inters Pow 6s '52	52½	52	52½
21	Inters Pow 5s '57	65	64½	64½
6	Inters P Sw 5s '56 D	94½	94	94½
1	Inters Pow 4½s '58	90	89½	89½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	102	102	102
1	It Sup Pw 6s'63A	102	102	102
7	Jacksony Gas 5s'42 st	32½	32½	32½
20	Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61C	42	42	42
1	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47B	104¾	104½	104¾
7	Ky Util 5s '69 I	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1	Ky Util 5s'61H	97½	96¾	96¾
1	Lex Util 5s '52	97½	97½	97½
4	Lou P&L 5s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Metro Ed 4s '71	105	105	105
13	Midland Val 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
1	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	70	69¾	70
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	97	97	97
1	Min P&L 5s '55	99	99	99
4	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	105	105	105
20	Miss Pow 5s '55	98	98	98
4	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	96⅞	95¾	96⅞
5	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	86	86	86
9	Nat P & L 5s 2030 B	109½	109	109½
1	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	100⅛	100	100⅛
2	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	29	29	29
4	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	117¼	117¼	117¼
14	N Eng G & E 5s '50	74½	74⅜	74½
14	N Eng G & E 5s '48	65¼	64	65¼
45	N Eng G & E 5s '47	66	64	66
3	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	64¾	63¾	64¾
3	N Eng Pow 5s '48	96	95¼	95¼
4	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	93½	93¼	93¼
5	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	101	100¾	100¾
3	NYPen&Oh 4½s '50wa	102	102	102
3	NY Pow&Lt4½s'67	80	80	80
1	No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s '48A	104	104	104
2	Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	50¼	50¼	50¼
2	Nor'west PS 5s '57	100	100	100
2	Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	101	100¼	101
3	Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	99⅛	99	99⅛
12	Pac P&L 5s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	PenCenP&L 4½s'77	87½	87¼	87¼
5	Pen El 4s '71f	95½	95½	95½
2	PenEl 5s '62h	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	101	101	101
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	101	101	101
7	Peo Gas L & C 4s '61 D	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Phila El P 5½s '72	95⅝	95	95⅝
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	113½	113½	113½
1	Portland G&C 5s '40	82	82	82
6	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	72½	72½	72½
1	Pub Sv-NJ 6s ct	107	107	107
4	Pub Sv Okla 4s '66 A	136	136	136
10	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101	101	101
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	91⅛	91⅛	91¾
30	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	90	90	90
6	Safe Har W 4½s '79	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛
2	Scripps 5½s '43	109	108¾	108¾
18	Scullin Stl 3s '51	99½	99½	99½
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	75	73	75
36	S E P&L 6s 2025A	85¾	85⅜	85¾
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
8	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60B	104	104	104
4	So Cnty G Cal 4½s'68	104	103⅞	104
9	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	So'wes Pub S 6s'45A	92½	92	92½
5	Stand G&E 6s'48 st	106	106	106
7	Stand G&E 6s'48 cv st	65½	65	65½
22	Stand G&E 6s'51	66⅛	65	66⅛
2	Stand G&E 6s '57	66⅞	65⅞	66
3	Stand G&E 6s '66	65¾	65	65½
6	Stand P&L 6s '57	65⅝	65½	65⅝
2	Starrett Corp 5s '50	65⅛	64¾	65¼
10	Tex El S 5s '60	19⅝	19	19½
11	Tex P&L 5s '56	100	99¼	100
6	Tide Wat P 5s '79A	105¼	105	105
16	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	94¼	94	94
1	Ulen & Co 6s '50 4th	58¾	57½	58⅜
1	Unit L & P 6s '75	14½	14½	14½
12	Unit L & Ry 5½s '52	81¼	81	81¼
6	Unit L & Ry 6s '52 A	84	83	83⅞
1	Utah P & L 6s 2022 A	111½	111½	111½
5	Utah P&L 4½s '44	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Virg PS 5½s '46A	95½	95½	95½
4	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	98⅛	88	88
1	West Newsp Un 6s '44	12½	12	12
3	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	54	54	54
1	York Rys 5s '47 st	99¾	99¼	99½
		92½	92¼	92¼

Foreign Bonds

		High	Low	2:55
1	Fin R M Bk 5s 61st	73	73	73
1	Guan & Wes R 6s '58	50	50	50
1	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	6½	6½	6½

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Warn on Loans; See Turn in Trend of Bond Prices

Business and Industry

Business Setup In Belgium Good In Spite of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—In spite of war in Europe the economic prospects of Belgium are considered satisfactory. This is the quintessence of official statements on the question of what is to become of the economic life of this country under present conditions.

King Leopold and all those in authority have given constant assurance that, in the event of war, Belgians need have no fear regarding food supplies. For some time past the possibility of European war has been under consideration, and, in view of the danger, substantial supplies have been laid in.

Starts Rationing

This does not prevent the people—many of whom have unpleasant memories of the years 1914-1918—from having a certain amount of fear that the difficulties then experienced will not recur.

Meanwhile, in official circles, the opinion is held that no comparison can be made between 1914-1918 and the present time. Belgium now has its resources entirely at its own disposal. No other power is in occupation, to lay claim to them. Belgium is, however, introducing a system of rationing.

The present quality of bread may have to be lowered, it is said, and if war should last long, a lack of margarine is foreseen.

Meat also is expected to be rationed. The country, however, has extra resources which could be substituted for certain foods, and it is expected that food supplies from abroad will be obtainable in exchange for home products.

What products will Belgium be able to deliver in exchange for food supplies and raw materials? Allowing for the fact that the delivery of war materials is a very delicate question, there are besides products which the belligerents would be glad to take from Belgium.

Labor Plentiful

This country is strong in labor, of which there will be a lack in all the neighboring countries, and thus it can manufacture numbers of products. The textile industry, for instance, is expected to be kept extremely busy, and, in all probability, will be able to manufacture raw material entrusted to it by one or other power in return for the costs of production.

Should the war last long, there may be a shortage of coal in Europe, just as in the World War. Belgium will then be able to increase its production, experts say, and to exchange bunker coal as well as coke for goods which it needs. It is taken as fairly likely that France will be prepared to exchange iron ore for coal and coke. Germany will probably need all its own pit-coal, but will perhaps be able to supply potash, of which Belgium stands in need.

There is no fear of a shortage of agricultural products. It is obvious that the present surplus of secondary grains, meat and butter will soon be absorbed, and it will then fall to agriculture to produce as much as possible. A period of agricultural prosperity is expected, without, however, reaching the height enjoyed by the farmers during the German occupation.

Italy Plans to Get Oil From Mexico

ROME (AP)—A renewal of an agreement with Mexico to supply Italy with crude oil in exchange for machinery and rayon for 1940 was reported in Italian business circles.

An Italian commercial representative is expected to be assigned to Vera Cruz in a further effort to expand trade relations between the two countries.

(Last April Mexico concluded a second major oil barter deal with Italy, arranging to exchange an estimated $2,500,000 worth of petroleum for rayon yarn and machinery. The agreement, it was reported, called for oil shipments at the rate of 30,000 tons a month.)

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NEW kind of men's shoe that zips on and off created by manufacturer established 35 years. pays salesmen ready commission every day. Complete sales kit including almost 250 styles for men and women, sent without cost. No experience needed. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. E-33, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Price of Industrial Diamonds Up 35 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

The price of industrial diamonds—the dull but expensive stones used for fine cutting—have gone up as much as 35 per cent because of the war.

The reason is that the young cutters of Amsterdam, and Brussels, the world's diamond centers, have been called to the colors to defend their borders, and Great Britain has banned exports of diamonds from the South African fields to prevent their falling into the hands of German industries.

Diamonds are important in the manufacture of gun mechanisms.

A leading retailer said there was no immediate prospect of rises in the prices of diamonds used for jewelry, since retail stocks of these gems are high.

Fairless Disagrees With Institute Head On Neutrality Laws

NEW YORK (AP)—Benjamin F. Fairless, President of U. S. Steel Corporation, said that as an individual he fully endorsed President Roosevelt's proposals for amendment of the neutrality laws.

He pointed out that Ernest T. Weir, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, was speaking only as an individual when he opposed revision of existing laws in a statement.

"Mr. Weir had every right as an individual to state his opinion," he said, "but the matter has not come officially before the institute."

Mr. Fairless said he agreed with Weir that business interests should be put to one side in the hope of keeping America out of the war. He said he thought the best way to keep America out of war was to revise existing laws as suggested by the President.

Mr. Fairless said he did not want to enter into any controversy with Mr. Weir on the subject and that he thought Mr. Weir was as much opposed to war as he was but there was an honest difference of opinion as to the best way to keep out of the conflict.

The steel executive said there had been no war orders received by his company from belligerents and no inquiries relating to what might technically be described as war materials.

"There has been," he said, "a marked increase of legitimate export trade and domestic business has also been increasing rapidly.

"While employment has increased sharply in the steel industry, exact figures were not available."

Building and Loan Body Says FHA Too Harsh on Borrowers

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—A special committee appointed by the United States Building and Loan League to study the Federal Housing Authority contended the FHA was "too harsh" on borrowers.

In its report to the 47th annual convention of the League which claims 4,000 associations in the nation, the special committee headed by John Hall of St. Louis said the "FHA ought not to be made permanent until it is revised to function as an insurance of home ownership, rather than foreclosure and loss of homes."

The committee added:

"The FHA mortgage insurance system puts a premium on harsh dealing by the money lender. This is brought out by stringent rules and elastic payment schedules. At the same time the FHA encourages overbying and inadequate payment by the borrower.

"What the American home owner needs from the Federal Government is assurance of a period of grace in times of unemployment and disaster."

The committee expressed belief the European war would "stimulate a cycle of prosperity in the United States."

It commented "the time of planned economy is about past."

AAA Crop Control Outlay $83,560,460

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported expenditures totaling $83,560,460 on crop control programs, including benefit payments to farmers, during July and August.

Administrative expenses were reported at $2,921,104.

Canada Allows Exemptions On Foreign Exchange Rule

OTTAWA (CP)—Exemptions of certain non-residents of Canada from restrictions of the foreign exchange control were announced.

Non-resident holders of insurance policies and annuities payable in Canadian dollars are exempted from obtaining foreign exchange permits if the policy or contract was entered into prior to Sept. 6, 1939.

Also exempt from permit requirements are insurance companies authorized to do business in Canada and non-resident holders of foreign securities such as members of diplomatic and consular corps.

Pew Declares Oil Industry Entirely Free of Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia, told the Temporary Economic Committee today that the oil industry was entirely free of monopoly and there was no need for further Federal "regulation" of its operations.

Testifying in the course of the committee's investigation of the industry, Mr. Pew said:

"Through our system of free enterprise the oil industry has established itself, has developed our oil reserves, and created transportation and refining systems adequate to meet any emergency. Under none other could it have been thus builded; under no other can it be perpetuated."

Need No Federal Action

As proof the oil companies operated on a large-volume, low-price theory, Mr. Pew cited figures from the United States Bureau of Mines to show gasoline prices in world capitals on October 1, 1938. These ranged from 59.6 cents a gallon in Berlin and 31.4 cents in London to a low of 19.20 cents in this country.

The Philadelphian protested against any Federal action toward compelling disintegration of the larger companies, which he said had been advocated by some interests.

Describing integration as the union in one ownership of the various component parts of a single business, he said this process was the essence of mass production.

"I have here a list of 117 companies which the American Petroleum Institute classes as completely or partially integrated," Mr. Pew said. "They range all the way from the giants to the pygmies of the business. Forty of them are substantially integrated; but not over half of these forty could possibly be rated as 'majors.'

"If anybody suspects that monopoly is likely to be established among these six score of fighting, independent, determined competitors, I should like to have him sit at my elbow during the working hours of a few business days. He would learn what competition really is."

Conditions in the Industry

Summing up, Pew made these contentions regarding the industry:

"1. That there is complete absence of monopoly.

"2. That natural economic laws governing economics are all at work.

"3. That no better illustration of the competitive system exists in American industry.

"4. That petroleum products are the cheapest commodities of general use.

"5. That the aggregate tax on the industry's activities and products is the highest in the land.

"6. That the industry's average earnings have been and are reasonable.

"7. That wages are among the highest and employment conditions among the best in the country's industries.

"8. That no condition exists which requires further federal 'regulation' of the industry's operations.

"9. That the complaints you will hear will be directed, not at monopolistic conditions, but at competitive practices which inhere in any free economy or under any competitive system where competitors exercise free will in the conduct of their business activities."

New England Bank Resources Tabulated

WASHINGTON (AP)—Resources of the 503 insured commercial banks in the six New England states totaled $3,534,448,000 on June 30, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced. Deposits totaled $3,040,079,000. The survey by states showed:

Maine—Banks, 61; resources, $220,758,000; deposits, $189,169,000; loans and discounts, $72,812,000.

New Hampshire—Banks, 56; resources, $98,370,000; deposits, $81,792,000; loans and discounts, $36,293,000.

Vermont—Banks, 75; resources, $133,999,000; deposits, $108,375,000; loans and discounts, $57,489,000.

Massachusetts—Banks, 193; resources, $2,225,827,000; deposits, $1,922,808,000; loans and discounts, $687,752,000.

Connecticut—Banks, 102; resources, $578,044,000; deposits, $499,606,000; loans and discounts, $186,913,000.

Rhode Island—Banks, 16; resources, $277,450,000; deposits, $238,329,000; loans and discounts, $94,664,000.

War May Boom Wages

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The European war will bring higher prices and increased wages to American workers, leading retailers said here in a survey made public by the National Retail Dry Goods Association after a poll of 100 representative stores. Other opinions and predictions expressed included:

There will be no marked depression at the outset as was true here in 1914.

Over a period of time U. S. business will be sharply accelerated by heavy demands for American products.

That demand will increase domestic price levels but to a lesser extent than during the World War.

Development of new import markets to replace those lost in Europe will be less important; America is more nearly self-sufficient. Few problems will arise from shutting off of imports.

Government Price Fixing Not Expected at Present

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of the country's rather distasteful experience with price-fixing so far, it is debatable whether, under present conditions, the Administration could obtain full price-fixing powers. They would be granted only in the face of bitter opposition, says Perry K. Sellon of Standard Statistics Co. For example, farmers would probably oppose price-fixing in time of war. Organized labor would also oppose it, since there cannot be price-fixing without wage-fixing. The Government is not likely to try to fix prices unless we go to war. Propaganda and persuasion will probably continue to be its means of controlling prices until such a time.

A Sellers' Market

The sudden rise in food and household product prices which got under way in the country immediately upon the outbreak of war in Europe raises many questions. What of the huge surpluses of cotton and foodstuffs already stored away both here and elsewhere? Why should prices of virtually all commodities rise so violently? In spite of the huge surpluses which exist, the nation's housewives have been clamoring for large supplies of sugar and canned goods and flour. They have bought frantically, fearful of further price advances.

Business executives and purchasing agents face precisely the same problem, although on a bigger scale, and their reactions to the initial price advances have been similar, judging from commodity price movements since the war began.

Thus, overnight the buyers' market which had existed in greater or less degree for many months was turned into a sellers' market. There can be no doubt of this fundamental shift. But the wisdom of making large indiscriminate purchases of all sorts of raw materials is less apparent. Some prices are already high in relation to all reasonable statistical factors.

Some commodities—sugar is an example—will not be affected in this war as they were in the last because of a shift in main production centers. Others, such as canned goods, were due for a rise anyway and received an extra fillip from the war news. Petroleum is one of a number of commodities which will be used much more extensively during the present war than in any previous conflict. Thus, each commodity or group of commodities should be analyzed separately and anew in the light of present extraordinary conditions.

The Underlying Price Trend

The problem facing American business men may be simply stated: Should they make extensive purchases now to cover future need and risk inventory losses, say, by the year-end? Or should they delay making their forward commitments until the present price hysteria has died down, and lay in supplies at more reasonable levels?

No one knows how long the war will last, but it is certain that if hostilities are extended beyond a few months, prices of many commodities will be considerably higher than they are today. On the other hand, if the war is brief, price deflation from present levels would not be unduly severe.

Furthermore, if a conclusive peace could be arrived at in Europe, a strong natural business recovery and firming price structure would be indicated in this country after a period of readjustment. Hence, on all counts, the underlying price trend seems to be upward.

It is natural to compare the present situation with that in the last great war. It is immediately evident, however, that the differences are so great that hasty assumptions and parallels must be viewed with suspicion.

Although it is true that the Allies were not nearly so well supplied with essential war materials and foodstuffs in 1914 as they are today, it is also true that they did not immediately place important orders in the United States after the outbreak of hostilities because they expected a relatively brief war. The world had never before experienced a war of the magnitude of that titanic struggle.

"War Baby" Rise Is Belated

Just as there was little early evidence of "war babies" in the stock market in 1914, the possibility of a large increase in demand for basic raw materials other than foodstuffs received little consideration in this country. Prices for copper, nitrate of soda, and a wide range of other war essentials weakened immediately after the outbreak of hostilities.

On the other hand, wheat, which had been under pressure as the result of a bumper crop, rose rapidly when the war began, and sugar prices followed a similar course. In these cases, it became clear at an early stage that European supplies of these commodities would decrease at a time when demand was likely to expand.

The 1914-1918 war had been going on for over a year before there was a positive upward movement in our commodity prices, despite sharp gains in industrial production, exports, and stock prices. In the fourth quarter of 1915, with the realization by both the Allies and the American producers that enormous supplies would be needed for many months to come, our commodity prices started to climb vertically.

From October, 1915, to March, 1917, there was a 53 per cent advance in the commodity price index. Between our entry into the war and its conclusion, the index climbed 27 per cent more. During this period various price curbs were imposed by our Government.

This time there are no illusions as to war needs of the belligerent nations, and despite the inconveniences which may be caused by a strict adherence to the Neutrality Act, prices of metals and other materials as well as foodstuffs have shown striking gains. From the very start of this war, the belligerents are going to throw their full economic weight into it. Whatever reserves the democratic nations now have will probably not be touched, if immediate delivery of these same materials can be secured overseas.

The Role of Government

Contrary to the general impression, the United States Government did not directly fix prices on most foodstuffs in the last war. Wheat and flour were the only foods on which prices were set.

Prices were fixed on most important industrial raw materials. Furthermore, profit margins were limited on a number of commodities in June, 1918. The general average was between 10 per cent and 12½ per cent. The margin allowed to wholesalers of sugar, for example, was 15 to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

An anti-profiteering decree was also issued in 1918, affecting retailers' profit margins in a number of commodities. For retailers, the sugar margin was 1½ cents a pound in bulk.

The role of the Government in this field will undoubtedly be more active, if we enter this war. The Government will not wish to see the danger of price inflation, higher wage costs, and increased cost of living again attack the economic structure of the country. There is no doubt that Washington will watch closely the degree of success attending the newly-instituted price control schemes of the present combatants. The results of these schemes and the copious information on our price experience during the last war will be the main factors moulding the plan for controlling prices in this country.

The present Administration has previously indicated belief in the principle of price-fixing. In the early days of the New Deal, there was much said about the advisability of maintaining a stable price level, so that the purchasing power of the dollar would remain constant. Various agricultural price-control schemes have been tried, with virtually uniform lack of success. And that there is sentiment for price-fixing outside of the Administration is indicated by the number of state price-maintenance laws set up under the Miller-Tydings Act.

Copper Statistics Are Discontinued

NEW YORK (AP)—Publication of statistics on production and distribution of copper have been discontinued for the duration of the war, it was learned at the office of the copper institute.

For years the institute has released to the trade a monthly compilation showing output, stocks and indicated consumption of refined metal.

It was understood the decision to discontinue the report was based on inability to obtain figures from Europe.

The war, it was said, disrupted copper markets in the belligerent countries.

Trade circles said that while it would be possible to continue the compilation of domestic statistics, important copper producers were known to feel that such publication would be subject to erroneous interpretation and a possible incentive to speculation.

Business Failures Below '38

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Commercial failures in the United States came to 193 for the week ended Thursday, Sept. 14, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the preceding week, a 5-day period because of Labor Day, there were 155 failures, while the total recorded for the corresponding week in 1938 was 241.

New Haven Railroad Shows Decline in August Deficit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven railroad reported a deficit of $669,502 for August as compared with $703,650 for the same period a year ago.

The company listed gross revenues for the month of $6,819,388, an increase of $681,574 or 11.1 per cent over the same month in 1938. Freight revenues increased $618,822 or 19.9 per cent and passenger revenue was up $24,882 or 1.0 per cent. Total operating expenses increased $618,876 of which $401,118 was added maintenance.

Net railway operating income for August amounted to $311,814, a gain of $34,963 over the same month last year.

For the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1939, gross revenues amounted to $52,991,926, an increase of $6,177,307 over the previous year.

Cotton Ginnings in 1939 Running Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Sept. 16 totaled 3,883,499 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 3,634,922 a year ago, and 4,261,165 two years ago.

Round bales included totaled 53,938, compared with 37,743 a year ago, and 66,400 two years ago.

War in Long Run Adverse to U. S., Says Bank Group

SEATTLE (AP)—American financiers were warned to grant domestic loans with exceptional prudence during the European war.

The warning came from the powerful Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association, in convention here.

The commission, headed by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, reported the effects of war on American economy "will be of major importance, although they will probably develop more slowly than we now assume, and some of them will prove to be unexpected. . . .

"Our export and import businesses are already feeling the effects of conflicting influences of stimulation and restraint resulting from the advent of war," the report says. "Probably the volumes of our exports will be increased, and our foreign trade with neutral nations will be expanded. These effects will be partly offset by the fact that large areas of our foreign trade have already been eliminated by the war, and that even those combatants which continue to purchase goods from us will limit their takings to wartime necessities.

"In the long run the results will be adverse to us, for great wars are immense calamities which impoverish not only the participants, but all the nations of the world."

The outbreak of war marked beginning of a period in which "the granting of new credits and the expansion of existing ones should be conducted with special prudence and care."

Pointing to huge volumes of nearly idle bank deposits and vast excess reserves in the country, the report said these resources might easily be used in ways that would produce unduly rapid price advances and foster undesirable forms of speculative activity.

"During the early stages of the conflict," it stated, "American industries which produce goods or commodities needed by the belligerents will undoubtedly experience increased business and firming prices."

Export business already is feeling the effects of conflicting influences of stimulation and restraint resulting from war. There is a probability the volume of "our exports will be increased and our foreign trade with neutral nations wil be expanded," the commission noted.

It believes the turn has been reached in bond prices; does not expect the rate of decline in Government bonds to continue at the recent pace; thinks Government bonds are still the soundest of all investments, and expects expansion in commercial loan demand to continue.

One of the important economic results of the outbreak of war, the report stated, would prove to be a definite downturn in the long-term trend of high grade bonds.

Recent financial developments "are not likely to be merely transitory," the report said, and ". . . if they make such progress they will result in advances in the prices of commodities and in higher interest rates abroad."

Hotels Urged to Hold Down Prices On Commodities as Long as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hotels should hold down food and other hotel commodity prices as long as the market will permit so New York hotels cannot be accused of "war profiteering," in the opinion of Wilbur T. Emerson, President of the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc.

Mr. Emerson believes that it is the duty of every hotelman and New York business man to keep their prices normal until war measures or conditions actually force them to raise the price scale. He asserted he saw many abuses in all lines of business while he was acting as a hotel manager at the outbreak of the war in 1914.

"Leaving the moral aspect of profiteering out of the discussion, it is poor business to hoist prices merely because the outbreak of a war gives us an immediate cause," Mr. Emerson declared. "War profiteering proved a boomerang in the last conflict and I see no reason why the results will not be the same in this instance."

"Most hotels and business houses of every description have reserves of all supplies not of a perishable nature," Mr. Emerson said. "It is the duty of all of us to sell our commodities at peace-time prices if we purchased them under peace-time conditions. In the long run the permanent effects of the goodwill we will establish with our regular patrons will far outweigh the gain of temporary war profits."

Most managers of member hotels notified Mr. Emerson they approved his stand on war profiteering and pledged themselves to a "non-profiteering" campaign. Asserting they had supplies on hand to care for immediate needs there would be no immediate price raising.

Says Stabilization Fund Still Working

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, assured a questioner in the House of Commons that the tripartite monetary agreement among the United States, Britain and France still is operating.

Another questioner was reminded by Sir John that the difference between the pound and dollar rate in New York and the official rate in London had narrowed to one per cent.

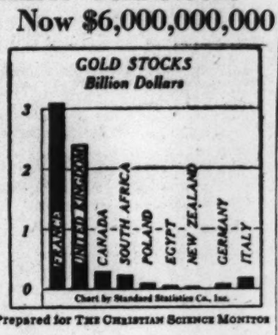
He suggested that any additional "depreciation of the pound sterling would inevitably tend to involve increases in the cost of imported materials from foreign countries and a consequent increase in the cost of living."

Still another point stressed by Sir John was that no delay be permitted in requiring the surrender of foreign exchange by private individuals as well as firms and holding companies for British pounds at official rates.

Steel Scrap Still Rising

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. said today in a dispatch from Pittsburgh the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap had been advanced 50 cents to $23 a ton, the highest of the war rise and within $2 of the peak attained in 1937.

Allies' Gold Stocks Now $6,000,000,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gold stocks of Britain and France now total around $6,000,000,000, which may be used for the purchase of necessary raw materials and munitions as the war progresses. As may be noted on the chart, stocks of France are slightly larger than those of the United Kingdom, but with Canada and South Africa added, the totals are practically the same.

Francis J. Gavin Is Elected President Of Great Northern

NEW YORK (AP)—Francis James Gavin, who started as an office boy with the Great Northern Railway Co., in 1897, has been elected president of the road.

Mr. Gavin was executive vice-president, with headquarters at St. Paul. He succeeds the late William P. Kenney.

The appointment was made at a meeting of the board of directors here Monday.

Mr. Gavin, a powerfully built, sandy-haired man has spent his entire business career in the service of the Great Northern, working up through many operating posts in the northwest. His age is fifty-eight.

He started as office boy in the passenger department under the regime of the northwest empire builder, James J. Hill.

His headquarters will remain in St. Paul.

Mr. Gavin emerged from the directors' meeting to report that business in the northwest was on the upgrade.

"Our iron ore loadings particularly are picking up," he said. "General business has been good throughout our territory, although grain loadings are a little less than usual for the season."

Among the directors attending were Frederick E. Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, and Shreve M. Archer, Minneapolis, Frank Henry, Buffalo; Richard C. Lilly, St. Paul; F. L. Paetzold, St. Paul, secretary and treasurer of the road, also was present.

Starting his climb, he entered the operating department in 1900, moved up to train master and then became general superintendent of the western division, centered at Spokane and Seattle.

In 1919 he went to Duluth and was made general superintendent and then general manager. In July 1936 he was named assistant to Mr. Kenney. He took hold of the executive reins last May after Kenney's demise.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 202

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1939.

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Sees Substantial Rise in Building Profits for 1939

Substantial improvements in profits for the building and construction industry is forecast for the full year 1939 in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Net income for the first half of this year registered a sharp increase over the corresponding 1938 period, and with further gains looked for in the third quarter, it is expected that earnings gains shown for the first nine months will exceed those recorded in the 12 months of 1938.

"During coming months, total construction contracts are expected to remain below the figure of a year ago, largely reflecting a decline in public works," continues Poor's forecast. "Then, too, the European War is likely to discourage many industrialists from contemplated building projects, at least until they can appraise more accurately its effects on their business. On the other hand, the anticipated revision of our present neutrality legislation, when effected, should stimulate some industrial construction in order to meet the needs of belligerents.

"The postponement of projects on the part of potential home owners, as a result of the uncertainties accompanying the European War, may be offset largely by the speeding up of building plans in other quarters in anticipation of higher material and labor costs. Moreover, a considerable amount of residential building is likely to be undertaken for investment purposes—as a hedge against any prospective depreciation in purchasing power.

"In addition, the United States Housing Authority's slum-clearance program in also expected to contribute materially toward the maintainance of residential building at high levels. The progress has been delayed considerably, but acceleration of work on such projects is expected to take place during the coming months.

"Although no marked increase in building material and labor costs is anticipated for the immediate term, the prolongation of the European War would threaten to raise costs in the construction field as well as in industry in general. A further increase in labor costs in the building industry may thus be witnessed, despite the fact that wages in this field are already at a level which undoubtedly has kept building activity from rising to higher levels."

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 162 during the week ended Sept. 21 from 193 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 201.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 93

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on September 13, 1939, for the quarter ending September 30, 1939, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on October 16, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED

FOUR DOMESTIC HELP WANTED
First-class cook, butler-houseman, chambermaid-waitress, gardener-handy man; private country place; references required. P. O. Box 180, Greenwich, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN women for vegetable cook and dessert cook in cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings, CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REFINED maid wanted for general work in small family. Center Newton 3556-M, 917 Chestnut Street, Waban, Mass.

WORKING-HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, young, experienced in household sewing, mending, upholstering, etc.; managing servants, daily marketing and keeping household accounts; able drive car; Florida and Long Island residences. Write Box G-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COMPLETELY modern house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; air conditioning, insulated, paneling; secluded garden; restricted neighborhood. HAROLD CHEEL, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. $11,700.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 8 Acacia St.—½ duplex, 9 rms., bath; automatic heat; redecorated; Brattle Street section; rent $75 month. Kirk. 2988.

MIMEOGRAPHING

MIMEOGRAPHING — Economical, clear-cut, illustrated. NOTICES. REPORTS.
CARL G. VIENOT, INC.
147 Summer St., Boston LIBerty 0960

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

Movers—Packers Responsible service, local, interstate. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 15 East 40 (100 4-A)—Furnished; two; one $15, another $25; sound-proof, outside, private entrances, reception room; prefer practitioners. GEORGE TRYON, LE. 2-0364.

PAYING GUESTS

HAPPY ACRES MIDDLEFIELD CONN.
● A PRIVATE ESTATE OPEN TO OCT. 15. FALL RATES $25.00 WEEKLY. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "F."

HARMONY LODGE
A happy home for the winter or year around; excellent beds and food; rates reasonable. ROSE C. CRAWFORD, 24 Cedar St., Hopkinton, Mass.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves, lovely Autumn foliage; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; fall rates $15 and $16; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PERSONAL SERVICES

EXPERIENCED lady wishes afternoon work, reading aloud, tending telephone, or other light duties; best references. Phone Com. 9273 (Boston).

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO 5-6600

PIANOS

REAL BARGAIN — Used Chickering Grand, only $125; cash or terms; splendid condition. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin, Kenmore 1574

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair
N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. U. N. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church; $1.00 daily; special weekly rates. 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Mother Church; transient or permanent; free parking. Mrs. Bross, Com. 8217.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 30 Winchester St.—Large apartment, sunny, attractive room, near bath; teacher or gentleman preferred. Asp. 1327.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Quiet house, large rooms, some private bath, kitchenette; meals optional; parking. LON. 8897. 69 Summit Ave.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Large, small room, business man, woman; light housekeeping; express B.M.T.; evenings, Sunday afternoons. Telephone weekdays LO 5-5700. READ, 745 Rugby Road.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—1 or 2 cheerful front rooms, rent reasonable; N. Y. and local buses at corner. 197 Harrison Ave. Tel. Bergen 5-1741.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Broadway)—Exceptionally large, sunny; piano; single, private bath; home of refinement. (Apt. 12-A). References.

N. Y. C., West 81st St.—Bright new single, double; water, elevator, kitchen privileges. TR. 4-8456.

SANATORIUMS

— TENACRE FOUNDATION —
A Sanatorium, offering proper nursing care and suitable environment for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment. ALSO—Specially equipped (and authorized by the state) to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment.
TENACRE FOUNDATION, PRINCETON, N. J.
Reorganized June, 1939

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER or companion-secretary; drives car; refined cultured woman. B-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER, homemaker, thoroughly competent, nice cook; business-like; midtown Manhattan preferred; kindly state particulars. Write Box K-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse, 15 yrs.' experience, capable, loving, go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred; nominal salary. R-38, 25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

RESPONSIBLE woman will act as hostess or companion-housekeeper. Write Box D-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Rustic cottage; private beach, boat anchorage; improvements, landscaped, woodland setting; exceeds expectations; $2585, attractive terms. DANIEL BOHAN, 305 Broadway, Manhattan, Worth 2-1163.

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TUTORING — INTERMEDIATE SUBJECTS — Reading: experienced teacher trained to handle causes impeding child's progress; attention to posture faults if desired. Elizabeth Lowes, 256th St. and Palisade Ave., Riverdale, N. Y. C. Tel. Kingsbridge 9-8392.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

M. E. BLATT CO.
INTRODUCES
"Mastertrim" Suits and Topcoats for Men
The moment you slip into a "Mastertrim" you have the feel of quality garments! Made of finest imported woolens and hand-tailored in "Mastertrim's" inimitable manner. All sizes, shorts, stouts, longs and short-stouts $35.00
Second Floor
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal, Mason Materials — Lumber, Paint — Millwork, Hardware

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Had the 1939 **Pastime Picture Puzzles?**
Meeting at **Post's**
Rent them by the Day
370 Main St. 622 Central Ave.

GROVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Expert Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
273 NO. GROVE STREET
OR 3-0797
At Park Avenue

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
117 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
407 MAIN ST. OR. 3-3106

Henry Hornecker Inc.
FLORIST
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH

E. D. ARNOLD INC.
Featuring
Tred Step Shoes, $3.65
1158 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SEIDBAND'S
329 Morris Ave.
KNOX HATS $5
Nunn Bush Shoes—Manhattan Shirts

ENGLEWOOD

RESSLER'S FUR SHOP
32 East Palisade Avenue
Is your fur coat in condition to wear this winter?
We will be glad to give you an estimate for repairing and remodeling of your old coat or give you an allowance for a new one.
Tel. Englewood 3-5454

Shell Service Station
C. J. COOKE, Prop.
Dean St., Cor. Demarest Ave.
LUBRICATION
TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Call Englewood 3-4208

HACKENSACK

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
168 Main Street — HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue — ENGLEWOOD

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
● Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

KEARNY

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

MAPLEWOOD

Blanken Hardware, Inc.
Announcing the Opening of the FIX-IT Department
WE FIX
LOCKS
LAWN MOWERS
VACUUM CLEANERS
FANS
MOTORS
DOOR CHECKS
SCREENS
STORM SASH
FURNACE PIPES
Equipped for All Electric, Mason and Carpenter Repairs
1988 SPRINGFIELD AVE. SO. 2-1259

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Watch for our Annual Sale of Canned Goods, October 1st
Nestle's Instant Sweet Milk Cocoa
½ lb. box, 21c—1 lb. box, 39c
Libby's Tomato Juice ....89c doz.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

"AMERICAN EXCLUSIVE"
Bright, Sheer Wool Dresses
to answer the burning question "What Under My Fur Jacket?"
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-2505

C. JOHNSON & CO., INC.
AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

HENRY BECKER & SON, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Delivered in
Montclair, The Oranges, Summit, Short Hills and adjoining towns.
Established 1880 Roseland, N. J.
Caldwell 6-2900 Orange 5-5000

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Are you prepared for winter?
Have Sears Check Your Heating
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
FURNACES, OIL BURNERS
RADIATORS, STOKERS
HEATING SUPPLIES
Estimates Cheerfully Given—M 3-0700
640 BLOOMFIELD AV., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co 235 MAIN STREET

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J. — 219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

CADMUS PHARMACY
Films—Cosmetics—Sodas—Candy
Alderney Ice Cream
"You Call OR. 3-5020, and we deliver"
408 Central Avenue Orange

The Morris Shop
Featuring NEW
Zipper-Lined Coats
Can be used for Fall and Winter
296 MAIN STREET Cor. Day St.

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Avenue SO. 2-1656

South Orange Painting Service
Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDEY, *Proprietor*
329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT, FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

IN PLAINFIELD
At All Times
and
in Every Season
We Can Meet the Need
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store

Open Thursdays to 9
Close Saturdays at 6
TEPPER'S
Plainfield, N. J.

The **State Trust** Company
"Bank by the Clock"
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD. 6-4250

RIDGEWOOD

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri 6-5900

Juvenile FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Ri. 6-3733

ELECTRICAL SERVICE
SWEEPER REPLACEMENT PARTS
Vacuum and Washer Repairs
Walter J. Burnett
135 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Tel. Ri. 6-2600

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

RUTHERFORD

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Gladden Every Day With Flowers
96a Park Ave., Ru. 2-1552

Witty's Ladies' Wear
We are now showing a complete line of fall
DRESSES
HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
UNDIES
112 Park Ave. Ru. 2-1417

SUMMIT

Wear
BERKSHIRE HOSIERY
With Your New Fall Clothes
2-thread for evening wear
3-thread for afternoon
4-thread for street and business
7-thread for service
B. H. FRUMKIN, Inc.
Sum. 6-3060 408 Springfield Avenue

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
Electrical Appliances
Fireplace Fixtures
Pyrex Ovenware for many purposes
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

MRS. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Cold Storage
Rug Cleaning
Daily Deliveries in Summit
Phone WX2100—No Toll
1201-11 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

TATTERSALL'S
Silver Ash Coal
FUEL OIL
West End Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 8-201

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON
(Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS·VARNISHES·LACQUERS·ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 5211

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
T. E. SHARPLEY, Mgr.
Everything Good to Eat
West State St. and Sanhican Drive
Trenton, N. J., Rel. 3-9279

THE BELMAR PRESS
Better Printing
Special attention given to Lecture and Church announcements
124 Factory St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 8324

WESTFIELD

Ledig's Elm St. Service
Our Guarantees Are Honored — Esso — Anywhere in the U. S. A. and Most of Canada
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE 2-1134

Our reputation is your guarantee for finest quality dairy products and conscientious service.
For a complete dairy service in Westfield, Mountainside, Garwood, Cranford, Roselle, Roselle Park, Rahway, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, North Plainfield and Plainfield.
Phone SUNRISE DAIRY
Westfield 2-4400—all other towns WX-7890 (no toll charge)

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office — OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH — SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

PHILGUIN BEAUTY SHOP
103 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Individualistic Stylings
Exclusive in Westfield
3 Items for $1.00
Phone WEST. 2-3460

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

KOEHLER BROS.
Anthracite-Bituminous
COAL
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown
Telephone 5350

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM
(Continued)

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
62nd Anniversary Offers Super Values in Every Department of the Store

HARRISBURG

Interior Decoration
New home owners, let us work out your decorating problems for you.
Shades, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 North Second St. Phone 3-6138

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just Around the Corner
from
19 N. THIRD STREET

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

A Good Deal to
Packard
and
NASH
A Good Deal Here!
WALLER MOTORS, INC.
York and Harte Roads
Ogontz 3400 Majestic 3400

THE CEDAR CHEST
A. J. Miller, 3rd
CUSTOM TAILORING
J. B. Ellison Woollens
414 York Road Open Evenings

PHILADELPHIA

ABILITY DEMOLITION & SALVAGE CO.
430 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Residences and all types of Buildings Razed
Complete Insurance Protection

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 5813

Home Sittings
Elliot Studios
Photographic Portraits
1619 Chestnut Street
RITtenhouse 3783

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
2729 North Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Lecture Cards and Invitations
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

It's POMEROY'S for SCHOOL CLOTHES
Smart apparel that rates an "A-plus" for students of all ages!

Manning-Armstrong
FOOT CRAFT SHOES
FOOT SAVER SHOES
READING ALLENTOWN

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE *Electropure* **MILK**
BEST Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

SCRANTON

"BOSTONIZED" DRY CLEANING
Dry Cold Fur Storage
Rug Cleaning
Curtain Cleaning
Furniture Re-upholstered, Cleaned and Repaired
THE Boston
CLEANERS—DYERS
Scranton 8366 Carbondale 422

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8246

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
921 South Main Avenue

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
140 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5263

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
Yardley Face Powder and Vanity Case Combination, Regularly $2.20, now $1.35
Van Tine's Toilet Water
Apple Blossom and Gardenia

C.M.DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Select your Christmas Cards now—and HERE

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Applicable (463:27)—The accent is on the first syllable, *app'-lih-ka-bl.*

Azariah (II Chron. 15:1)—*Azz-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "whom God helps."

Bade (342:13) — The past tense of "bid" is pronounced *bad* (short *a*).

Believe (John 8:31, 46) — The Greek *pisteuo* is often translated —as in these instances—"believe"; but it might quite as well be rendered "to have faith." It is from *pistis*, "faith, persuasion, conviction," the word which, with only six scattered exceptions, is translated "faith" throughout the New Testament.

Conjectural (229:20)—*Kon-jek'-ture-al.*

This word came to us from the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," based on *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to cast or throw." A conjecture, then, involves a casting of things together into a guess; and the adjective "conjectural" describes that which is largely a presumption, an inference based on guesswork.

Desultory (354:15)—*Dess'-ul-to-rih* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short, *o* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word presents such a vivid picture that it should never be hard to remember. The Romans gave the name *desultor* to "one who leaps down" or "one who leaps from horse to horse". (Latin *de*, "down," and *salire*, "to jump").

One writer compares a desultory person to one who in the ring rides two or three horses at once, leaping from one to the other, never staying on the back of one for any length of time. Such methods may likewise be termed erratic, unplanned, disconnected—they get one nowhere.

Dogma (342:3) — *Dog'-ma* (*o* short-circumflex as in *soft*, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word comes to us from the Greek *dogma*, "that which seems good; a received opinion" (*dokeo*, "I think"). We apply "dogma" to a religious or philosophic teaching or opinion. It is not to be confused with "truth," although certain dogmas may be based on truth. Truth is eternal and unchangeable; but a dogma depends for its authority on the body which maintains it.

Error (204:3; etc.) — Although this word is sounded *ehr'-er* (first *e* short), note that "err," "erring," etc., are sounded *ur*, *ur'-ing*, etc. ("Erroneously" is sounded with first *e* short, *eh-ro'-ne-us-lih.*)

Image (411:23) — *Im'-ij* is all right for conversation; but a respectable trace of quick-long *a* in the second syllable is quite acceptable in the somewhat slower rate of speech characteristic of public worship. So, too, with "language," "marriage," "foliage," "village," etc. (In this we have the support of the editors of Webster's.)

Israel (Jer. 33:4) — Some well-intentioned readers are inclined to sound this name as if it were virtually three words, *Izz ray el.* It is really better to slight the quick-long *a* than to give it undeserved prominence.

"Infinite ability" (494:17)—Since this construction is used in obvious contrast with "inability" (line 16), some stress on both "infinite" and the first two syllables of "ability" would be useful in establishing the positive side.

Jerusalem (Zech. 13:1) — Not *Juh-roos'-lum*; not *Jeh-roos'-a-lum*; sound it *Je-roo'-sa-lem.*

Presumptuously (342:8) — *Pre-zump'-tu-us-lih* (*e* as in *create*, first *u* short, second quick-long, third clipped-short, *i* short).

From Latin *praesumere*, "to take before," this adverb suggests a high-handed and rash confidence, a hazarding of safety on too slight grounds, a willful and arrogant attitude with respect to holy things.

Questions, reading of—It is common practice to read with slightly rising inflection at end, a question which may be answered either yes or no.

Real (204:5; etc.)—Two syllables, *re'-al* (*e* long, *a* clipped-short).

Speculative (229:20)—The third syllable has secondary stress, *spek'-u-lay-tiv.*

The Latin *speculari*, "to behold," lies back of our word; so we may regard a speculative theory or "law" as one based only on observation, not demonstration.

Tenor (427:20) — Webster's lists the pronunciation as *ten'-er*; but we have a letter from the publishers which gives assurance that in the measured speech characteristic of public worship, greater attention may be paid to vowel values—a trace of circumflex *o* as in *orb* in the last syllable.

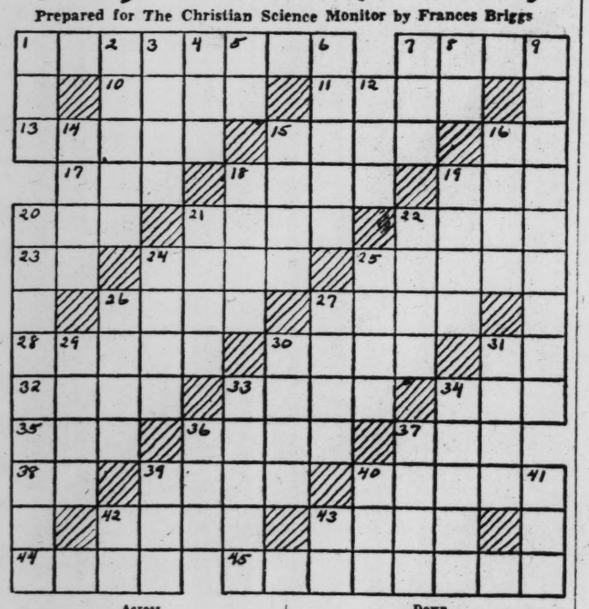
At first glance there may seem to be little connection between a tenor singer and one who pursues, so to speak, the even tenor of his way. But back of each use lies the Latin *tenor*, "a holding on, uninterrupted course" (*tenere*, "to hold"); and a tenor in music usually holds or continues the dominant note, just as the other continues to hold a general course.

In constructions such as "tenor of the word," then, the word suggests "general tendency or direction; trend; purport."

Whence, when, what, where—Not *wence*, *wen*, *wat*, *wear*; prefix an *h* sound before these.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

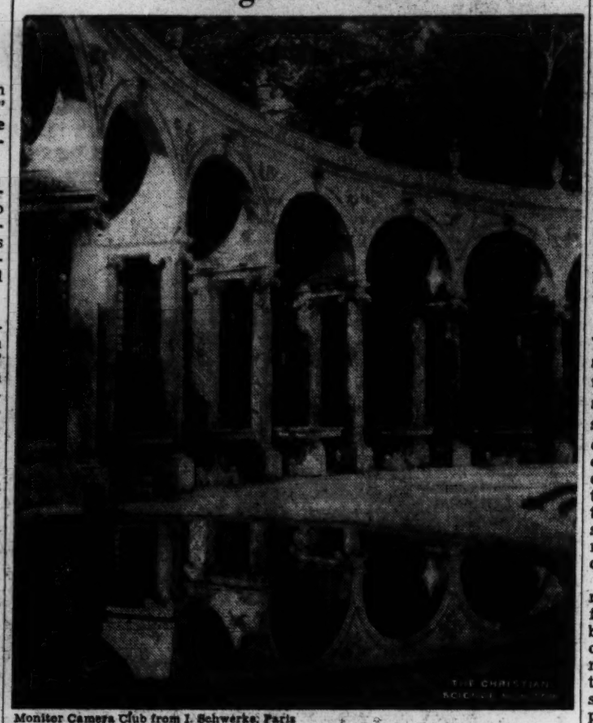
1—Indian Territory became what State?
7—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
10—If you visited Hodeida, whom would you see (sing.)?
11—What did Noah see for 40 days and 40 nights?
13—What is the famous Charlie McCarthy?
15—Who became amalgamated with Scots about 9th century (sing.)?
16—Shilling (abbr.).
17—What river is largest in Scotland?
18—Vachey Lindsay was what?
19—What is fore part of foot?
20—Any tribunal is what?
21—What is fleshy flap below beak of fowl?
22—What are prickly envelopes of fruits?
23—What exclamation expresses inquiry?
24—"They always —— who never think."
25—Law was delivered to Moses on what mountain?
26—San Francisco is known as City of the Golden ——.
27—Hair of what animal is much used in making felt?
28—What German sculptor made a magnificent statue of Frederick the Great?
30—What moves a weathervane?
31—Symbol for manganese is what?
32—What do you call a light splash?
33—Who was the Swedish Nightingale?
34—In speaking of Biblical Joelah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
35—How would you refer to Hezir, another Bible character?
36—You would find percussion instruments in what?
37—In games, how do you describe one very near to object or solution sought?
38—Each (abbr.).
39—What is any long pointed tooth?
40—What famous Italian composer lived in England?
42—What Spanish painter also produced fine etchings?
43—Who was first English child born in America?
44—Who is one of Greek heroes in Homer's "Iliad"?
45—What do you call natives of Spain or Portugal?

Down

1—How would you describe a crone?
2—What is name of a city of Colorado?
3—Complete military organization of a nation for land warfare is what?
4—What is a rustic dance with much interweaving of couples?
5—What river of Siberia flows to gulf of same name?
6—Who is one of rebel angels in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
7—What would you call play such as "Abie's Irish Rose"?
8—Upon.
9—Epistle to whom was written by St. Paul?
12—What do Elisabeth Bergner and Katharine Cornell do?
14—What State is west of Colorado?
15—Who was 11th President of U. S.?
16—What is a small short-billed North American rail?
18—What is a surface on cloth resembling fur or down?
19—Is "Old Hundred" a ship, book, or tune?
20—What place formed southern limit of Palestine?
21—Where was Goliath born?
22—A manikin is a doll, bird, or coat—which?
24—What must a diplomat have?
25—What does an hourglass generally contain?
26—What is largest of the Marianas?
27—What female animal is mentioned in Bible?
29—What is a seaport of Samoa, on northern coast of Upolu?
30—What is an organ of aerial flight?
31—What does "Gabby" Hartnett use when he plays baseball?
33—What island of Hawaiian Islands is west of Maui?
34—Who was first of the minor prophets?
36—Laurel tree is also called what?
37—Who was son of Lotan (Gen. 36:22)?
39—Who tries to catch "geese" in a well-known game?
40—What is obtained by distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc.?
41—In speaking of Biblical Kishion, what possessive pronoun would you use?
42—Where was author of "Gone With the Wind" born (abbr.)?
43—What prefix means "down"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Design in Curves



Monitor Camera Club from I. Schwerke, Paris

Fountain reflections, in Colonnade, at Versailles Gardens, France

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner



TURTLE

There are turtles and turtles—all kinds. Some weigh only an ounce; others, 800 pounds. Most of them spend most of their lives in the water, and come ashore only to lay eggs. Captive turtles should be fed under water.

Capped for Future Use

The Greenland ice cap covers a surface seven times as large as Great Britain.

Daily Anecdote

'Adroit

While the poem Edmund Waller wrote in praise of Charles II possessed merit, the verses he penned in tribute to his predecessor, Cromwell, were much superior.

"Master Waller," said the King when the poet came to court, "those verses you wrote about Cromwell are far better than those you wrote about me."

"Sire," replied Waller, not the least discomfited, "poets always excel more in fiction than in truth."

A Verse for Today . . .

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.—I TIM. 6:17.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why People in Tropic Lands So Generally Dress in White?

The sun's rays bring us heat. If we are in doubt, a lens of a magnifying glass may readily be used to focus the rays of the sun, and the glowing spot thus formed will be hot enough to ignite paper or wood shavings.

However, the amount of heat which an object receives from the sun's rays varies with the color of the object. This may be demonstrated by two tin cans of equal size and shape, one being blackened on the outside with soot and the other shiny and bright. If the two cans are filled with equal quantities of cool water and both exposed to the sunlight, a thermometer will show plainly that the black one receives more heat than the bright can.

This is because the bright tin reflects back most of the light that falls on it, very little remaining to be absorbed. The blackened tin, on the other hand, sends back or reflects very little light, most of the rays falling on it being absorbed. When light is absorbed it produces a heating effect, for the energy, which ceases to exist as light, is converted into heat.

White paints and materials reflect more light than do dark paints and materials. This is indicated by the harsh glare of sunlight reflected from snow fields or white pavements, as contrasted with the soft tones sent back by green fields and dark earth.

In tropic regions, where the



sun's rays are powerful and directly overhead, it is very generally the custom to wear white clothing and hats for coolness, because white clothing does not absorb so much sunlight and convert it into heat as would dark clothing. You may also have noted that in extremely hot countries the houses are nearly always made of white materials or painted white or whitewashed; and the reason is that the white wards off or reflects the sun, aiding in keeping the interior of the dwellings cool.—W. P. Keasbey.

Design in Straight Lines



Monitor Camera Club from R. Oliver, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, Eng.

Sunlight and shadow on the Menai Suspension Bridge, Anglesey, N. Wales.

In Lighter Vein

Sleepy Time

Student: "Let's cut classes and take in a movie."

Second Student: "Can't do it, old man, I need the sleep."—Tiger.

Just Had a Stopover

"What reason did Bridget give for leaving you so soon?"

"Said she had to continue on her Cook's tour."

What's in a Name

"What a big family you have, Mrs. Jones!" said the visitor in an English home.

"Yes'm. And the funny thing is that all the names begin with a haitch. There's 'Orace, 'Egbert, 'Enry, 'Ugh, 'Ubert, 'Arold, 'Arriet, and 'Etty—all except the last one, and we 'ad 'er named Halice."

Bathing Beach Sheik

He stands, with hair slicked neat and nice,
Upon the springboard in the fall sunlight;
He tests the springboard once or twice—
But what's the use? There's not a girl in sight!

Daily Quotation

TRUTH can never be told so as to be understood, and not be believed—BLAKE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



An Honest Man

(Leeds Mercury)

Leeds, Eng.

Here is a story of an experience that will make you think better of mankind.

It made Alderman Mrs. G. Dennison, a member of Leeds City Council, exclaim: "Thank God, I have met an honest man!"

One morning a hawker, fairly young, but obviously down on his luck, went to Mrs. Dennison's house in Weetwood Lane, Leeds, selling flowers. Mrs. Dennison bought a bunch of daffodils.

An hour or two later she missed a valuable diamond brooch which she had been wearing. It was a wedding gift, and Mrs. Dennison attached great value to it. Thinking it must have dropped off somewhere in the house, she hunted high and low, going without lunch in her anxiety, but never giving a thought to the hawker.

At a quarter past two, just as Mrs. Dennison was about to give up the search in despair, there was a knock on the door. It was the hawker, to ask her if she had lost a brooch.

"How do you know?" asked Mrs. Dennison.

The man said that after he had sold all his flowers, a good while after his first visit to Mrs. Dennison, he felt what he thought was a pebble in his shoe.

He took the shoe off, and found the brooch. It must have fallen off Mrs. Dennison's dress while he was at the door, caught in his clothes, and eventually worked into his shoe.

"How did you find it belonged to me?" asked Mrs. Dennison.

The man replied simply: "I went back to every house I had visited this morning, and asked if anyone had lost the brooch. Yours was nearly the last house on my list."

The hawker refused to accept any reward. "It is your brooch, and I could not take any money," he said.

First Done on Derby Day

Skywriting was first used commercially by Lord Northcliffe on May, 30, 1922, to advertise the Daily Mail of London, over the heads of the crowds assembled at Epsom Downs on Derby Day.

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By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Spike Gets an Important Job*



The Adventures of Waddles—*It's All Yours*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Starring Moscow

Roads that once led to Rome but later took another direction toward Berlin now turn toward Moscow. Whatever Reichsführer Hitler has accomplished for Germany in six years must be balanced against the fact that in as many weeks he has made the capital city of Bolshevism the diplomatic capital of Continental Europe.

The journeys of diplomats—from the Baltic, from the Balkans and again from Berlin—tell the story. It would be wishful to read this story as brimming with encouragement for the Allies; the best that lies in it at the moment is consolation. Yet the menace of the Moscow-Berlin axis can be too readily overrated. A realistic assessment of the German-Russian relationship must include the fact that it has brought the menace of Communism much nearer to Germany than it has brought National Socialism to the strongholds of democracy.

The urgency of Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow arises not only from the fact that the Turkish Foreign Minister seeks Soviet guarantees for Balkan independence there, but also from the proximity of Russian military forces to Polish lands which the Third Reich's leaders intend to incorporate in the Nazi empire. A buffer state of Poles between Russia and Germany becomes more and more necessary to Berlin as Moscow follows up its invasion of Poland with communization of the population. Despite the numerous similarities which the two ideologies have shown, the change springing up in Russia's three-fifths of Poland is quite a different sort from that which the Third Reich would sponsor.

Beyond this the position of Russia's armies in Europe today is such as to block German ambitions eastward all along the line. The discontented Slavs in the area once called Czechoslovakia feel Slav power close behind them. Rumania's oil fields are open to Germany only if Russia decides so. And in the Balkans a new influence pervades—from Moscow instead of Berlin.

For Russia appears to have been nominated for guardianship of Balkan independence already. Bargaining looking toward the reconciliation of Russian claims with those of Rumania and other states is reported. This for the moment might be served by token revisions of Balkan boundaries. Back of the Balkan developments, however, are possibilities which the Allies must view seriously. It is not beyond sober calculation that Russia may help to organize Balkan neutrality in a way which would serve the cause of the German armies against Britain and France.

As long as Russia stays out of the actual war its position in Europe will be strengthened every month it can keep the Germans fighting against their western neighbors.

What Lincoln Never Knew

The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, unveiled in Hingham, Massachusetts, a few days ago, is a tribute to the most famous Lincoln stemming from that New England town, but he himself knew nothing of such origin. In an autobiographical sketch written in 1859, Lincoln said that an effort to identify his ancestors with the New England family resulted in "nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families." And it was not until the present century that painstaking research proved the Emancipator's first American progenitor to have been Samuel Lincoln, a weaver's apprentice, who came from Hingham, in Norfolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637.

Abraham Lincoln never knew anything of his forbears beyond his grandfather—but that is not uncommon. The information of comparatively few families in the United States goes beyond the records of the family Bible. The exceptions are those who have employed genealogical experts, and not everyone is willing to publicize what such research reveals. But there is nothing to be ashamed of in the Lincoln lineage. Descending from the weaver's apprentice of Hingham were, in order, two iron founders, a weaver, and the Revolutionary militia captain who pioneered in Kentucky and became the grandfather of the boy who rose from the humblest imaginable circumstances to sublimity.

Rumor has it that Branch Rickey, business manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, can have the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri if he wants it. On condition that his baseball club wins the National League pennant?

Jack Tar's Wise Choice

Grog, that mixture of water and rum which has been a standard ration in the British Navy for two centuries, is no longer so popular. Sixty per cent of the sailors take the equivalent of 40 cents weekly, instead of their daily allowance of an eighth of a pint, the United Press reports, a much larger proportion than shunned issued liquor during the World War. Obviously, the change is evidence of growth in moral character, and it probably reflects changing public sentiment.

When 60 per cent of British tars refuse the rum ration, it is time to abolish it. Grog, like the cat-o'-nine-tails, belongs to the day of press gangs, moldy rations, mutiny, and stringing up by the thumbs. It is physical mistreatment which modern naval efficiency should not countenance.

Repeal—To Keep Out

Who so well as an Irishman could describe America's oblique attitude toward the war: "Shure an' we're neutral, but who are we neutral against?" The discussion in Congress and country shows that repeal of the embargo is being considered by many chiefly from the standpoint of its effect on the war.

America is not neutral in feeling, and the desire to influence the war may become the dominant national purpose. But today "Who are we neutral against?" is not the primary concern of Americans in considering the arms embargo. That concern—rightly or wrongly—is in keeping out of war. Clear thinking about it would be promoted if the present national goal were defined not as neutrality but as non-combatancy.

For the moment let us consider the Pittman resolution for repeal of the arms embargo solely as a means of keeping America out of war. As between the present arrangement—which permits trade in everything but arms—and the Pittman proposal, the latter has three advantages:

1. By cash-and-carry, goods (including the great bulk of war materials now going to belligerents because not called arms) would not enter war areas as American goods but as the property of whatever belligerent came and got them.

2. By a revolutionary abandonment of the freedom of the seas and by other self-denials American citizens and ships would be kept out of combat areas, American citizens would be kept off belligerent ships, merchantmen would be kept from arming, and other measures would be taken to lessen dangers of involvement.

3. This advantage is less clearly a matter of fact and depends somewhat on the way the war develops. But if it be true that the United States would in its own interest have to enter the war if German-Russian-Italian-Japanese domination were to be the price of staying out, then furnishing supplies to prevent such a result might be the surest way of staying out.

This last point reveals how hard it is to weigh the arms embargo simply as a "neutrality" measure. But it must be considered even if the question is solely, How keep out of war? If noncombatancy be America's primary concern at this time it appears that the Pittman resolution is superior to the arms embargo.

Lillo and the Common Man

Even in times less tense than these, it is unlikely that a great deal of attention would have been attracted by the bi-centenary, in early September, of George Lillo, the author of "George Barnwell, or The London Merchant." Comparatively few English people—and still fewer Americans—have heard of Lillo; and most of those who have, probably confuse him with Lyly. Lyly, in his "Euphues," invented a way of speech that was the most silken form of dalliance that ever fell from the lips of men; but the achievement of Lillo was to introduce to the theater men and women of the middle classes who talked in a plain, forthright style, in complete contrast to the Elizabethan euphuism of his predecessor.

It was Lillo who made Ibsen and Galsworthy possible. Until his day the only fit subjects for the majesty of tragedy were considered to be kings, princes, and generals. But Lillo struck a powerful blow for the democratization of the drama. In his most famous play he proved that ordinary men and women are worthy the attention of the tragic writer, thus pointing the way to some of the greatest dramatic work of the last half century.

In the short-wave war of attrition, the winning party, of course, will be the one who turns off his radio first.

The Bookshelf

Democracy and Dr. Beneš

To Eduard Beneš the war did not begin this month. Nor six months ago when Prague was seized. Nor in the days of Munich.

China, Abyssinia, Austria, Memel, Albania—these, too, were but symptoms. For the former President of Czechoslovakia, the war began when governments "destroyed their parliaments and all their public liberties, their free cultural life, their legal systems, and established complete lawlessness."

This is the indictment made by his DEMOCRACY TODAY AND TOMORROW (New York: Macmillan. $3). Few persons have the right to speak more feelingly than Dr. Beneš. Few speak with more restraint. And that restraint springs from a vision beyond the "violent, brutal, and barbarian social disruption" of the dictatorships. It perceives that the battle is between systems accepting a material philosophy on the one hand and, on the other, democracy, which in its "essence and nature is spiritual."

* * *

Dr. Beneš makes strong reading for those who need to know that the democracies cannot live in insulation from the "public treachery . . . and intrusion" of the authoritarian states. He documents his contention with an ample array of facts. But perhaps the most persuasive of his reasons is his simple conviction that human life demands "collaboration, love, and sympathy." Without these no regime can be permanent. And he adds:

> The men and society who are fighting on the side of the spirit and of the ideal, against the sword and brute force, are the expression of the true, objective, and realistic optimism, which in reality is a right conception of human evolution.

The bulk of Dr. Beneš' book is comprised of lectures drafted for the University of Chicago, and heard in substance in his extensive American tours. But a new concluding chapter rings with an ever deeper conviction in the inevitability of growth and progress. And to this is added his calm declaration that "dictatorships, with all their weaknesses, exaggeration, mistakes, failures, violences, cynicisms, and barbarism, will inevitably come to their collapse."

* * *

After that collapse, Dr. Beneš foresees the development of some sort of federative Europe, perhaps growing out of small beginnings in Central Europe. Inevitably, he believes, there will be a "certain augmentation of power" in the properly developed state. But in turn it will have to make new approaches to social problems as well as to the restriction of nationalism.

Only in one particular does Dr. Beneš depart from what seems a clear understanding of democratic ideals. This new world, he believes, must somewhere find statesmen who combine the supreme talents of the scientist, the artist, the psychologist, and the philosopher. Although he repudiates all the fallacies of totalitarian "leadership," he hopes that democracy will be served by some sort of super-politician. He appears to forget that one of the marvels of democracy is that it finds ordinary men and transforms them into its crusaders and its heroes. Even as Dr. Beneš.

Gx.

Removing the Embargo Is One Way of Doing It



The Stream Flows Again

There is this sentence in a news dispatch: "Behind the lines French troops are moving up in a steady stream." And we remember.

We of the 215th Squadron liked this country of the Vosges. In it each of us—English, Scottish, Canadian, American—found something of home. It was a pleasant land of rolling low hills, of woods and intervale meadows, of spaced villages with church steeples crowned by bell-shaped spires. The small slow streams ran north to the Moselle, and the Moselle ran to the Rhine.

Our field was a great rolling mowing, thick with rowan. About it stood the hangars, the huts in patches of woodland beside the long, straight road that led to Rambervillers. From the air, the town was a child's toy of narrow interlacing streets, red-tiled roofs, and neat-walled gardens. About it spread a quilt of green pastures and golden stubble, of dark woodlands and still darker plowed earth. The plane wheeled, and we hung suspended in a vast bowl. North and east and south the tumbled dark masses of the Vosges shouldered up, and in the far south brooded the purple bastions of the Alps.

The land reminded us all of home, and about all that autumn there was a nostalgic touch. Though the color was more quiet, it was like a New England Fall. The leaves turned the shade of honey in sunlight; there was a wind from the north, and the trees stood bare. The rowan grew crisp and yellow, and there were frosty mornings and chill amethyst sunsets. Then came the autumn rains, and no dust swirled and drifted on that long road that led past the field and huts and hangars, from Rambervillers north to Lorraine.

* * *

We watched that. For as autumn deepened they began to come, and they came without end. Troops of cavalry plodded past in the slow, cold rain. The horses walked, and the men in rain-dark blue rode stolidly and patiently. They passed northward with a small jingling of harness, a muffled minor drumming of hooves. They passed, and the road lay bare. The clouds broke, and thin autumn sunlight lay over the road and the patchwork of fields. And the infantry came, in companies and battalions and regiments swinging north. They tramped slowly, at ease, an unhurried stream flowing darkly. From the air the units were elongated drops, moving down the narrow pipette of the road. The road lay bare again. And toward the swift dusk there came camion trains of 75s, the trucks lumbering in a blue haze of petrol smoke, the slim muzzles of the guns questing forward past the driver's cab. And for days this broken stream passed. It flowed briskly in the cool, frost-nipped mornings; in the brief warmth of midday it slowed; it quickened again toward the early dusk. With us, this stream of men became an accepted thing, like flowing water.

And what we saw was but part of a larger pattern. On test flights, swinging on invisible cobwebs over this great bowl rimmed by the folded hills, we saw all the northward roads dark with movement. Through this pleasant and homelike land of low hills and valley farms all the world flowed northward. There was to be a circling action against Metz, and Mangin's Tenth Army was moving up. We had the sense of a gathering wave.

Then the armistice, and an end to all that.

* * *

All that is distant now, in miles and in years. We had forgotten, but now we remember. We remember the heavy plane rumbling and lumbering over the rowan, mounting the invisible ramps of air. To left and to right the motors thundered steadily, and the wind sang shrill as the quilted patchwork drifted below. The rivers flowed north, and the roads flowed north, and the men flowed north. Now for a space the roads lay bare. Then the dark stream flowed again. Across the controls we exchanged sober glances. Our little road we knew. But here was a larger pattern.

Perhaps that pattern, seen across these miles and years, is even larger than we knew then. For a space the road has been quiet. Now the stream flows again.

DANIEL CHASE

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for state ments or opinions in letters from its readers.

Britain's Declaration of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two days of tension and organized activity followed the attack on Poland before the British people heard Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister's final announcement that a state of war existed between them and Germany. The delay was due to the desire to give Germany a last opportunity to withdraw its troops and to the necessity of synchronizing French action with British. But not a moment of that time of suspense was wasted. The whole population had been drawn in swiftly to the multifarious tasks of mobilizing the military and civilian services, evacuating children and invalids from the danger zones, preparing the blacking out of towns and roads, and the readjustment of the nation to a new mode of action and a planned technique.

All were keyed up to the need of joining in the conflict with the whole strength of Britain's manhood and womanhood, convinced that to draw back now would be a wrong, that the fight was against the rule of brute force, bad faith and oppression. An absolutely united nation stood behind the Prime Minister when he proclaimed a state of war.

The British people have no need to regret that delay of two days. While it in no wise stopped preparations, it served the purpose not only of giving Germany a chance to make a belated concession to peace, but also for the whole world to listen to wise counsels from President Roosevelt and others striving, even in war, to preserve some decencies of humanity. In Britain and in France, as in the United States, it is hoped that all unnecessary cruelties will be avoided. The spirit in this war is utterly different from the spirit that animated all other nations in the World War. There is no hatred of the people of Germany. There is no vindictive desire to punish. There is no expectation that any benefit can accrue even by conquest, but the certainty that all will suffer. For these reasons there is not likely to be much talk of "a war to a finish," a war of extermination and slow attrition. There is a strong feeling among the democracies that they are fighting for no other purpose but to make the will to peace prevail, and that even from the first moment of the conflict they should always be ready to stop the fighting as soon as the other side will abandon the method of force and injustice. It would be wrong to encourage an attitude of mind which thinks that war must be continued to exhaustion point. Civilization, threatened by Hitlerism, has to find a means of making civilization prevail. That is a spiritual task in which neutral countries as well as combatant countries have their part to play.

S. A. R.

London

Not Willing to Kill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have condoned the cowardly crime of Ethiopia, the fiendish holocaust in China, and today, once more we see the disgraceful overrunning and destroying of an innocent European country, and the wholesale murder of its inhabitants.

In 1917 I gladly offered my services—and served as a Captain of Engineers two years in France: one during the war as District Engineer in the Transportation Corps; one after the war assisting in the financial settlement of all railroad construction "over there." Today I am employed in the Civil Service of our War Department as an engineer on dam construction, but I will gladly offer my services again, not to fight or kill, but to build, rebuild, reconstruct, as were my duties in 1917.

We in this country are overwhelmingly against the unholy methods pursued by the German Government. However, many hesitate to help our former allies because of some reason or other. We should all see the immediate need, it seems to me, for cooperation, and unite in assisting the nations that have bravely taken their stand for morality.

(CAPT.) EDWARD MEHLERT

Grass Valley, Calif.

An Alternative to the Embargo

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The suggestion that the arms embargo be repealed loses sight of one important fact, viz., that, if this country takes such a course to aid France and Great Britain against German aggression, it will at the same time continue to aid Japan in its aggression in China. But many thoughtful Americans have endeavored to obtain some form of legislation by which the United States will be prohibited from aiding Japan. The outbreak of the war in Europe makes us want equally to prohibit aid to Germany. A difference is that shipments can be easily made to Japan, but the British blockade prevents sending anything to Germany. Therefore, should the embargo be abandoned, we would help the western Allies in their just cause but might at the same time continue to assist Japanese barbarism in China.

There is an alternative that can bring this country out of the depths of vacillating hypocrisy and enable giving assistance to those nations that are resisting aggression anywhere in the world. This plan is to empower the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to prohibit all business or other intercourse with a nation named from time to time by the President as the aggressor in an international struggle.

New York — FREDERICK G. CLAPP

The Wide Horizon

Farm Co-operatives Gain

By Henry A. Wallace

United States Secretary of Agriculture

(Excerpts from an address at the American Institute of Co-operation, University of Chicago.)

Year by year co-operative action becomes more necessary to maintenance of the American way of life. The American people are facing new problems; they are meeting them with new types of action. But the essential American idea remains—a deep-seated feeling for democratic methods of doing things.

The farm-born Jacksonian democracy which safeguarded the opportunities of the individual by curbing the predatory operations of the powerful, still informs and guides the efforts of farm people. But its method, in this speeded-up machine age, has turned to positive action. Twentieth Century democracy provides for shoulder-to-shoulder action of the common people to advance their economic group interests as well as for curbs upon unjust actions of the economically powerful.

On the farm front, this new democracy expresses itself in co-operative action of great groups of rural people. It has made itself known in scores of ways during the two decades of the farm depression. A consolidated balance sheet of the 10,547 farmers' co-operative associations, prepared recently by the Farm Credit Administration, shows grand total assets of more than $500,000,000. Current and fixed liabilities total $222,000,000, leaving a net worth, in capital and resources and surplus, of nearly $290,000,000.

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The solid position achieved by these associations is splendid evidence of what farmers can do co-operatively. It is an inspiring achievement which should give new faith to any doubters of the efficiency of democratic methods.

To operate efficiently a co-operative must first of all fill a real need, serve a large enough territory, and command a sufficient volume of business. The second element in the operating efficiency is financial strength. No business can perate without money. The co-operative must have assets and capital enough to give it adequate borrowing power and keep it in a liquid position. The third essential in operating efficiency—good management—requires the services of an individual with all the qualities of a good manager in private business, and more besides. A fourth element in operating efficiency is sound operating policies and methods—efficiency in processing and handling, efficient buying for the members. . . .

The continued development of the co-operative movement, as well as the various other types of activity undertaken by farmers within the last few years, represents a groping on the part of farmers of the United States for solution of their problems in a truly American way.

Not only the farmers, but the people of the cities are beginning to reach out for such typically American approaches.

As we go forward together, I believe we can gain both inspiration and guidance from the experience of such countries as Finland and Sweden. In those countries, there has been no overturn of government or drastic change of economic or social system. At the same time they have not stood still. They have gradually improved their ways of doing business, keeping both large and small corporations where these appeared to be most efficient and suitable, but turning in certain cases to co-operative organization and even to government ownership where neither the corporate nor the co-operative form of organization proved adequate.

The United States, of course, is much bigger, both in population and area, than either Sweden or Finland. For that reason our situation is in some ways more difficult. We shall have to work our own problems out in our own way.

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As they have done in Sweden and Finland, what we need to do is somehow to build a stronger bridge between democracy and capitalism. One way to accomplish that, perhaps, would be to make our corporations more democratic in form. Our social-minded corporation officers and directors could study with profit the set-ups of the stronger co-operatives, with their interplay of control and function among the members, directors, and management. This interplay, when it operates smoothly and with balance, is a splendid demonstration of the possibilities of old-fashioned democracy applied to new-fashioned problems.

I sometimes wonder what our corporations would be like, if in the beginning they had been organized like the co-operatives, with each stockholder having only one vote regardless of how many shares of stock he held, and with voting by proxy barred. If corporations from the beginning had been organized in that manner, though I suspect that our economic progress would not have been as rapid, perhaps our problem of combining democracy and capitalism would be simpler today.

I am not suggesting that all corporations immediately switch to this type of organization. Such a change manifestly would be impossible. Nevertheless, I believe practical ways of adapting the corporate form more closely to our present-day needs, in keeping with our democratic traditions, can be found if we really want to find them.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Good Faith on Both Sides

It is perfectly evident that the great mass of people who oppose repeal of the embargo are sincere democrats, bitterly opposed to all that Hitlerism means, and that they are against repeal, not because they approve of Germany's conduct, but solely because they are afraid that repeal would bring our own country closer to war. It will put the debate in Congress on a more realistic basis, it will involve less risk of ill will and disunity here at home, if this is granted at the outset.

By the same token, those who favor repeal of the embargo are entitled to insist that their own motives be not misunderstood or misinterpreted. If it is unfair to describe as "pro-Nazi" those who oppose repeal, it is just as unfair to describe as "war-mongers" those who urge such action. It is just as unfair, because the same presumption of good faith is warranted, and should be made, in the second case as in the first. The great mass of those who urge repeal of the embargo do not do so because they believe that it will lead this country into war. They believe precisely the opposite. They believe that in the ability of France and Britain to defend themselves against attack lies the best hope, and in the long run the only hope, of our escaping involvement in this tragic conflict. They believe that denial to France and Britain of their unquestioned right under international law to purchase in our markets the instruments of self-defense will inevitably prolong the war, and they believe that history proves conclusively that the longer the war lasts the greater becomes the risk that we shall eventually be drawn into it.—*New York Times.*